

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

Vol. XCVII, No. 4

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The Three Elevators of Pitman Grain Co. at Hereford, Tex., provide Storage Room for 1,050,000 Bus. See page 133.



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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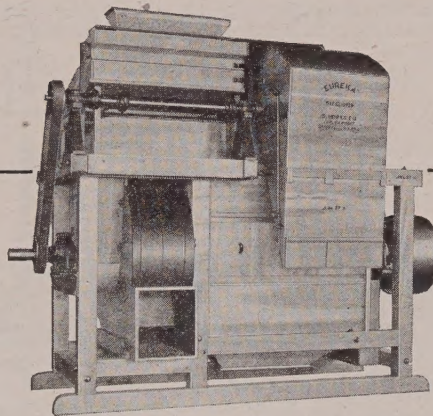
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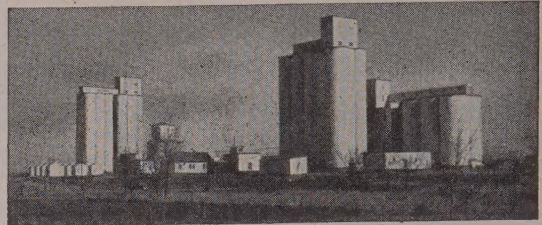
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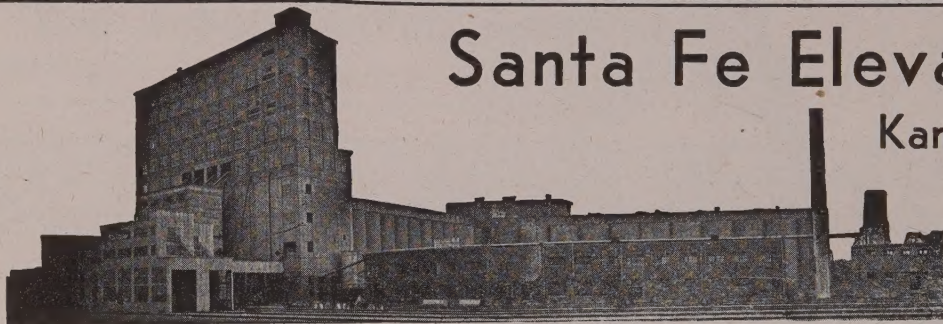
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**For Sale**—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

**FEED MIXER**—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 94A4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-HP. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 94A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One Monitor No. 10 Large Size Oats Clipper. Good condition, at special bargain price. Bryan Farm Products, Bryan, O.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 94A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Steinlite Electric Moisture Tester Series S, never used. If interested get in touch with us immediately. Victoria Mill & Elevator Co., Jasper, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—2½ Western Combined Sheller and Cleaner. Perfect condition. Available about Sept. 1st. Pumphrey Grain Elevator, Maunie, Illinois.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery. 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—One standard rope car puller, perfect condition.

Three Globe truck lifts.

One 15 HP. Fort Wayne motor, mounted.

One 3 HP. Westinghouse motor.

Some shafting, 1-15/16 and 1¼ inch.

All items priced reasonable.

C. C. Crawford

Ida Grove, Iowa

**FOR SALE**—Conveyors including Floor-to-Floor Conveyors, \$395.00; Bag and Box Pilers, \$530.00; 15 ton Truck Scales, \$450.00; 20 ton Truck Scales, \$510.00. Immediate delivery. Parts for all scales. Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview, Columbus, Ohio, Phone GA 5712-UN 2832 Evenings.

**FOR SALE**—1-9 x 18 2 pair high Great Western Mill.

1-7 x 14 3 pair high N & M Mill.

1-24" Fords Hammermill.

2-No. 1 Gruendler Hammermills.

1-5 bushel Richardson Automatic Scale.

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1-27 x 6 Great Western Round Reel.

3-Model 6B Oliver Gravity Cleaners.

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General Mill Equipment Co.

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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

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**FOR SALE**—1 No. 2 Gruendler, direct connected to 1—40 HP motor complete with starter, 220 volts.

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1—Late type Bower mill direct connected to a new 75 HP. 1800 RPM. motor either 220 or 440 volts. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Five rebuilt J. B. Hammermills, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 75 HP., either V-Belt drive or Direct Connected. Hammers and Screens for most all makes of mills, Fans, Fan liners, Bolts, Bearings, V-Belt Drives, Roscoe Ajax Oat Huller, Electric Motors, Mill Shafts, Pulleys, etc. Save Money on new and rebuilt feed mill equipment.

Indiana Grain Machinery Company  
420 S. Meridian St. Indianapolis, Ind.

**FOR SALE—CAR LOADERS**, Air Blast. One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers; One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator; Boss Car Loader; Corn Cutter; Two-Twenty Inch Eureka Aspirators; One—24" Beall Aspirator; One—10"x30" Nordyke & Marmon Dbl. Roller Mill; Nine 15"x30" Crimping or Flaking Rolls, only; One —2000 bu. Howe Elevator Hopper Scale; One Roscoe Ajax Oat Huller.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery  
1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Double 9x24 N & M Roller Mill Dbl. 9x24 Smith Roller Mill.

3 Pair high 9x24.

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1—24x8 Nordyke Reel.

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No. 3-8 section B & L Plansifter.

4 Stand 9x18 Wolf Rolls.

Other Machines. Ask For your Needs.

Want to buy good machines. What have you?

T. A. McWilliams  
1460 South Second Street  
Louisville, Kentucky

**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANTED TO BUY**—Richardson Scales, Bag Closing Machines and other good MILL, FEED & ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery  
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**WANTED**—2 Double Stand 9x24 Rolls Good. 1—Meal Dryer 50 to 75 bu. capacity.

1—Receiving Separator 200 to 300 bu. capacity.

1—Receiving Separator 500 bu. capacity.

1—Pair 9x30 Roll Chills.

Have any other good used machines to offer.

T. A. McWilliams  
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**SCALES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—A good 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, all steel, truck type. Late type beam, platform 8x16 feet. In extra good condition. M. O. Koesling, Osborne, Kansas.

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**WANTED TO BUY**—One used Automatic Scale, 100 lb. size, suitable for bagging poultry feed and concentrates. Write Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES**

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY** for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; Grain size 4½x7 inches \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.50. Seed size 3½x5¼ inches, \$2.15 per hundred, or 500 \$8.75 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

**CHIPLEY, FLA.**—J. J. Daring writes—I have read the Grain & Feed Journals since it was first printed in 1898 and enclose another renewal.

**DIESEL ENGINES FOR SALE**

**ENGINE FOR SALE**—One 90 HP Ball-Muncie Full Diesel Horizontal Engine, 240 RPM. A good buy for an elevator or feed mill. North Webster Artificial Ice Co., North Webster, Ind. Box 482 Phone 60.

**MOTORS—GENERATORS**

**MOTORS** repaired and rewound. One 3 HP. One 5 HP. 1800 speed, One 40 HP. GE. 3600, all 3 phase 220 volt, 60 cy. motors for sale. W. J. Meschberger Elevator Co., R. R. 1, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

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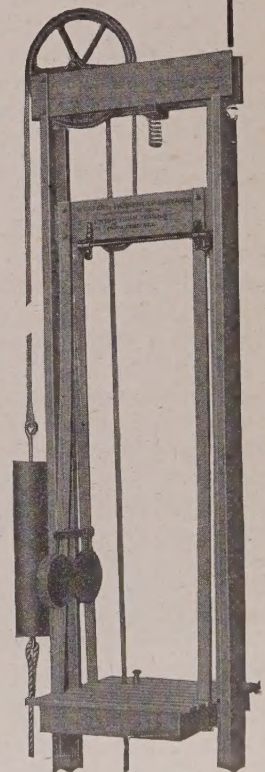
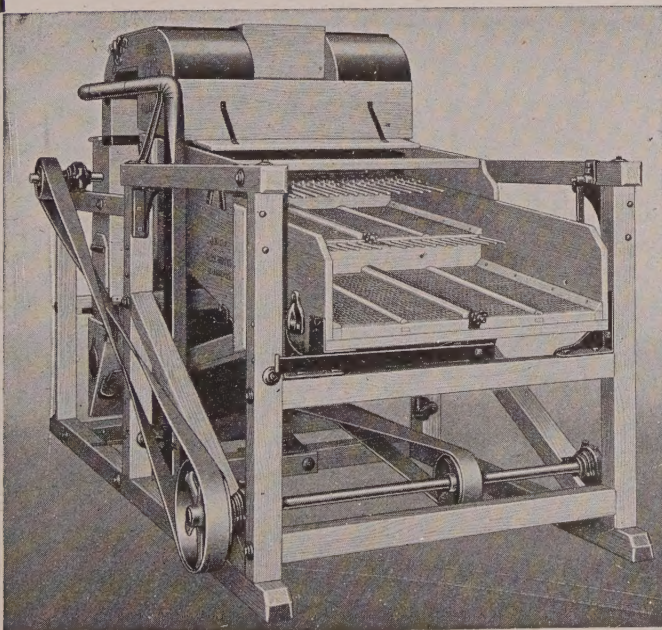
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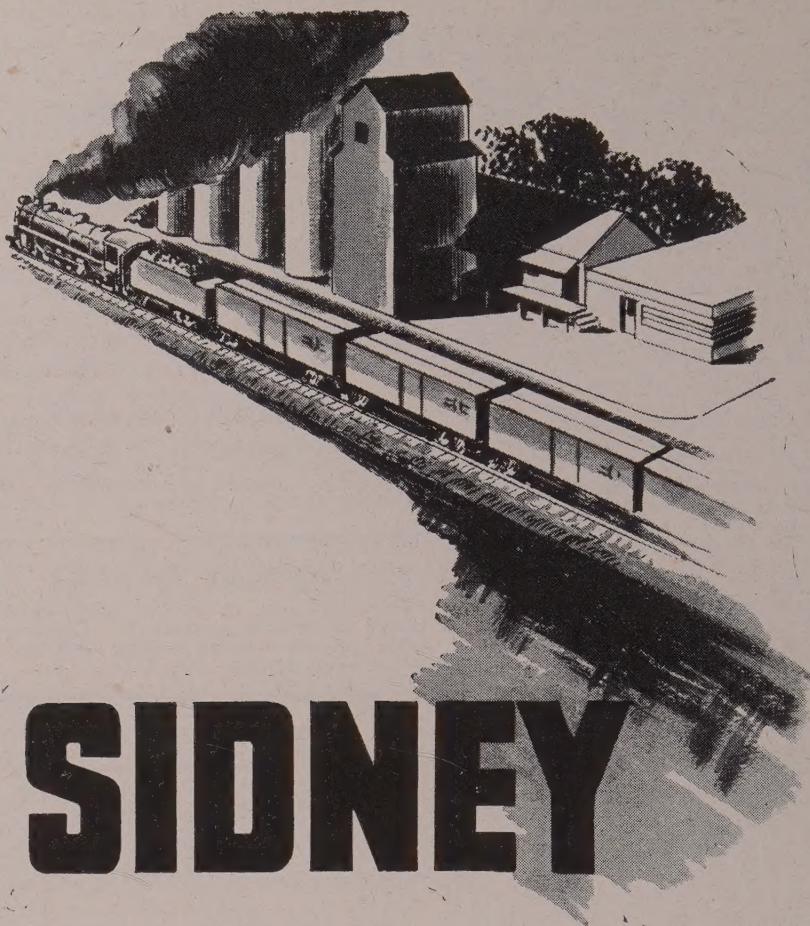
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This is no time for idle mill and elevator equipment — for more good reasons than we could recite here . . . Instruct all your men (old and new) to take EXTRA CARE in the lubrication and general maintenance of those overworked machines — and most machines *are* overworked these days!

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
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327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, ManagerA merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., August 28, 1946

BY SELECTING machinery made by concerns that maintain convenient stocks of repairs much of the operating time lost in the elevator or feed mill after an accidental breakdown can be saved.

EVEN DUST is worth money these days; and since efficient collectors are available the elevator operator has it in his power to avoid complaints by neighbors that may eventuate in a suit to abate an alleged nuisance.

WHILE OLD King Corn had quite a struggle with the drought, he is now determined to escape the chilling persecution of Jack Frost, and, of course, feeders across the land are determined to do everything in their power to save the crops for their live stock.

ONE way of overcoming the present shortage of lumber is to look around for an unused old cribbed elevator that could be taken down. The lumber used in building the old houses often is of better quality than the boards and planks now coming on the market unseasoned.

BETTER policing of yards will prevent such thefts as recently reported at one terminal where two men bored holes in the floor of cars and got away with 1,500 pounds of wheat.

LOWERING a defective electric light cord into a dust filled bin is a hazardous proceeding, as one Colorado elevator owner recently learned at the cost of burns in a resulting explosion. Extension cords for electric lamps used in dusty locations are safer when heavily insulated.

ONE FARMER in Kansas has just started suit against the local elevator operator to recover for wheat delivered nearly 10 years ago. As the statute of limitations usually runs for ten years it seems to be necessary to save cancelled receipts and paid checks until all claims are outlawed.

DEHYDRATION reduces the transportation charge on the product, which then commands a wider area of distribution; and gives the feed mixer a greater number of different ingredients from which to choose. The shipper of corn, for example, who has a drier, does not have to pay freight on water.

INSTEAD of lending funds to the railroads to build cars as proposed, and thus burden those of the taxpayers who use little transportation it would be more equitable, as desired by the carriers, to increase rates to provide funds for new box cars. Users of transportation should pay for it, not the taxpayers.

THAT fast or slow moving shaft is just as dangerous now as when you first got acquainted with grain elevator machinery. Do not let familiarity with the death-dealing and power driven shaft blind you to the risk of going near with flapping clothing. Recently one superintendent died after an arm was torn off by the machinery.

GRAIN ELEVATOR owners do not often complain of the cost of fire insurance although the premiums are often heavy, but those who do feel it is expensive have it within their own power to reduce the cost by keeping all their buildings well protected against the flames and thus keeping down their insurance costs.

MIDNIGHT VISITORS have successfully made away with so much of grain dealers' office-stored funds the losses emphasize the advantage of having all funds safely stored in a large safe. Several elevator men have lost considerable money recently because the safe they had installed was not large and the visitors had no difficulty in carrying it far from the grain office, and, naturally, it was broken into and its contents made away with. The more securely portable valuables are locked, the lighter will be their loss.

THE MILLERS, the bakers and the consumers of flour and its products will be deeply gratified that the bureaucrats will once again permit the American public to have white flour and white bread. While the bureaucrats planned to save a little flour for the hungry of Europe, few are convinced any material saving was effected.

THE MANY changes being made in the OPA regulations for the grain trade make it very important that dealers transacting a large volume of business owe it to themselves to keep posted regarding the current regulations, otherwise many violations of the Bureau's restrictions will result in heavy fines that could have been avoided if the shippers were alert.

AFTER the full pressure of the large crops of corn and oats has been exerted market-wise to establish the lows, warehousemen can look forward to profitable employment of their storage space by taking in the spot grain and selling a distant future against the purchase. In the 73 years between 1871 and 1944 corn made its low price of the year only seven times in November, 22 times in December and 22 times in January. By March corn was on its way up, with only two lows that month of the year.

GRAIN MERCHANTS generally will be delighted when the government gets out of the grain business and men long experienced in handling this trade will be permitted to supply foreigners with the staff of life and at prices established by supply and demand. The government has persisted in striving to monopolize the export trade and has made it most difficult for exporters specializing in grain. Grain merchants fully equipped with facilities for cleaning and drying and marketing will probably continue to prepare wheat for the special use of the hungry abroad but it is doubtful that foreign buyers will get either better grain or grain at a more reasonable price.

FIREMEN WHO successfully battled a blaze in an elevator at Bellfontaine, Ohio will always insist that water is the first requisite to extinguish fire in a dusty elevator. So many elevators have been saved from destruction by the construction of a storage tank for roof drainage and more property owners will, no doubt, be saved from loss because of the construction of cisterns. We have published notices of so many fires in country elevators in towns not supplied with proper facilities for combating fires, it would seem every elevator constructed of combustible material should be protected. The expense of keeping a cistern well filled with fire-fighting fluid is so effective every elevator owner should keep his plant well supplied with water and immediate protection at all times.



## Some Results of Organizing

In celebrating the Golden Anniversary of the organization of the Grain Trade's National Ass'n it is all important that we glance at the raw conditions handicapping the grain trade fifty years ago, so we will gain a clear understanding of the many improvements effected thru the joint labors of our pioneers.

The mechanical facilities for handling grain in common use consisted principally of a shovel to transfer bulk grain from the farmer's wagon to the receiving sink and a string of tin cups attached to a narrow belt to elevate the grain to the small bins above. The only power was an old blind horse attached to a long sweep pole. When two dealers were buying grain at the same station they seldom spoke and always tried to avoid one another. Inducing competitors to confer in a small room was difficult and dangerous. The prevailing antagonism was a perpetual bar to friendly relations and a strong stimulus to bitter overbidding contests. Railroads in quest of more grain tonnage encouraged overbidding by secretly granting cut rates for a large volume of grain.

Grain dealers hesitated to attend a meeting with a competitor or to let a competitor know they had attended a meeting of grain buyers. Naturally each suspected all competitors and overbid them when a large lot of grain was tendered. Gradually far sighted dealers succeeded in establishing friendly relations and placed a permanent check on cut-throat competition and scoop shovelers.

As the country grain dealers came to gain confidence in one another harmony banished discord, profitable methods prevailed and leaders came to recognize the great advantage of working together for the adoption of better methods.

While much attention of the National Ass'n in its early days, was given to scoop shovel competition, it soon turned to more important matters and annual discussions crystallized the convictions of the membership in practical reforms that have proved most helpful to every grain merchant of the land.

All organized markets conducting a grain inspection department were invited to exhibit type samples of the grades used in classifying grain at the second meeting held in Des Moines. Eight central markets exhibited over a thousand samples of grain and seeds, starting an agitation that was continued thru many annual meetings and finally resulted in the adoption of uniform Grades throughout the U.S.A.

Other advancements in grain trade methods adopted at the annual convention of 1901 brot about the establishment of Trade Rules and Arbitration Rules. The adoption of these rules for the settlement of grain trade differences and disputes soon became so popular with the grain merchants of the land that six reg-

ular arbitration and an Appeals Committee were kept busy educating the trade as to what is right. All decisions appealed to the courts have been upheld.

The National Grain Trade Council, the Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants and strong committees assigned to special work have all contributed largely to promoting the cordial relations of the trade and to improving the efficiency of its members.

The organization of the National Ass'n of Chief Grain Inspectors and of the Weighmasters has helped to improve the service of these departments.

The circle writers of weekly letters has promoted a national band of friendly grain dealers throughout the land which helps to maintain a deeper interest in the work of the National Ass'n.

The National Ass'n has always exerted a potent influence in promoting and helping local and state associations and thereby unified the influence of the entire trade for the common good of the

trade. The Secretaries Circle has been a most helpful factor in holding the organized trade together.

At all early meetings of the National Ass'n the advantages of mutual fire insurance was discussed and finally resulted in the organization of the Grain Dealers Mutual which has been decidedly helpful in correcting fire hazards and reducing the cost of fire insurance to owners of grain elevators and contents.

The grain merchants of the land have been so pleased with the splendid work of the National Ass'n in recent years all are ready to sing high its praises and help it to attain greater success through its next fifty years.

GRAIN DEALERS who handle side lines and extend credit for goods should bear in mind that the prices received by grain growers the last year or two have been high enough to enable every farmer to pay in cash for what he buys.

## Free Grain Markets Advocated by Producers and Distributors

The three-man price decontrol board opened its official life Aug. 12 with hearings on grain as a beginning.

By Aug. 20 the board must determine whether price ceilings shall be reimposed on grain, livestock, dairy products, soybeans and cotton seed.

The National Grain Trade Council made a strong presentation of facts thru Frank A. Theis of Kansas City, Richard F. Uhlmann of Chicago and Harry Shere of Minneapolis.

MR. THEIS said the present assured ample supply and lessened foreign demand made this the right time to rid wheat permanently of government control. A return to ceilings, he said, would lead growers automatically to hold their crops off the market under the belief that wheat is worth more than the controlled price.

RICHARD UHLMANN pointed out that futures prices on all exchanges at about \$1.35 per bushel for corn are 45 cents below current spot prices. The present market is a healthy one, he said, and has eliminated the previously flourishing black market.

HARRY SHERE of Minneapolis, chairman of the OPA oats advisory committee, said the supply picture for the coming year points to a record carryover of 350,000,000 bus., and urged that barley be permanently freed also, on the basis that a shortage is taken up by oversupplies of oats and corn.

WESTON B. GRIMES, of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, said the quantity of grain this country can export is limited by the physical ability of our internal means of transportation and ports.

The Millers National presentation was made by M. F. Mulroy of Minneapolis, chairman of its wheat committee. He said wheat is not in short supply, and that public interest is not served by controls that inspire hoarding, maldistribution, artificial shortages and black markets. Wheat and millfeed prices, he said, have not increased unreasonably since June 30. He condemned subsidies.

Spokesman for the wet milling industries was Wm. T. Brady, assistant to the president of the Corn Products Refining Co., who argued that an interim period of corn ceilings would spread confusion throughout the industry. By Oct. 1 supply would be such as to force decontrol automatically. He said the corn crop is weeks earlier this year and a large movement before October is expected.

WALTER C. BERGER of Des Moines, Ia., pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers

Ass'n, and Lloyd S. Riford of Auburn, N. Y., chairman of its board of directors, presented a brief.

The statement said that price controls on grains, grain products, feed ingredients, and all livestock and poultry feeds should not be reestablished Aug. 21, pointing out that if prospective bumper crops are left to flow in normal channels without price control, "feed prices will not be unreasonably high at any time during the coming feeding season."

"Present indications show the prospect of having a record carryover of oats next July 1 of well over 300,000,000 bushels and a good prospect of having more than 600,000,000 bushels carryover of corn Oct. 1, 1947. It must be remembered that there are only two years on record where the carryover of corn has ever been over 600,000,000 bushels and this was during the period in which the government was loaning money to the farmers to hold corn off the market to stimulate price.

"In addition to these large domestic supplies of feed grains, the present indications of the Canadian crop are such that she may be looking for an outlet for some of her surplus grains in the United States.

"This Association feels that it is equally important that price controls should not be reestablished on any of the by-product feeds, as such feeds are the result of processing oilseeds, meat, milk, fish, corn, wheat, etc. The prospective supplies will probably be about the same as last year and represent less than 15 per cent of the total feed concentrate supply.

"Under price ceilings, experience has shown that we not only had severe maldistribution, both geographically and seasonably, but also in many instances inefficient use of many of the critical by-product feeds. To illustrate—frequently feeders used feeds containing higher percentages than necessary of some of these ingredients.

"Therefore we feel that any attempt to control price on the by-product feeds after Aug. 21 would again result in maldistribution, inefficient use, and black market operations."

ROBERT W. CAPPS of Minneapolis, speaking for the O.P.A. linseed oil advisory committee, expounded the theory that a return to ceilings on flaxseed would benefit the industry now suffering from an extremely tight oil supply. Under recontrol he hoped the Department of Agriculture would raise prices to encourage an increased acreage.



## Rule Governing Distribution of Cars for Grain

The railroad companies are still working under the order on "Distribution of Cars" promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission Feb. 24, 1945, as "Second Revised Service Order No. 244, which is reprinted herewith in full:

*It appearing,* That the demand for box cars for loading various commodities including grain at all stations in the United States is placing a severe burden on the car supply, and that the need for an equitable distribution of cars for loading grain to obtain a fair supply for all shippers is of vital importance; in opinion of the Commission an emergency requiring immediate action exists in all sections of the country.

*It is ordered, That:*

(a) *Definitions.* (i) The term "prompt loading," as used in these rules, is intended to mean that a car placed for loading not later than 12:00 Noon must be loaded and billing instructions tendered on or before 10:00 a.m. the following business day, failing which, such car will be charged against the consignor's or shipper's allotment as an additional empty for each succeeding day held for loading, or for billing instructions.

(ii) The term "blocked elevator," used in these rules, shall be held to mean an elevator containing grain to at least 90% of its rated capacity and that the carrier's agent has been notified to this effect in writing and other consignors or shippers have been given an opportunity for verification. The term "rated capacity" shall be held to mean the capacity filed with State authorities as basis for license.

(b) *Cars not to be furnished or supplied for grain loading.* No common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act shall supply or furnish any car to any consignor or shipper of grain for loading and transportation unless such consignor or shipper has first:

(i) Advised the carrier's agent daily of the total quantity of grain on hand available for prompt loading to be tendered for rail shipment on a subsequent day or days, and

(ii) Made a written order on the carrier's agent (See NOTE below) for cars wanted for grain loading showing the (a) date of order, (b) number of cars wanted, (c) whether car is for bulk or sacked grain, (d) destinations, (e) date wanted to load, (f) quantity of each kind of grain on hand and conveniently located for prompt loading tendered for rail shipment, and (g) name of shipper.

**NOTE:** Orders from shippers served by more than one railroad shall be placed jointly when cars are required from more than one carrier. Copies of all orders, whether single or joint, shall be sent as information to each of the other roads serving the industry. Such combined orders shall not exceed the total grain conveniently located for prompt loading tendered for shipment.

(c) *Distribution.* After a consignor or shipper has complied with paragraph (b) hereof, each common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act shall supply a car or cars to such consignor or shipper but such carrier or carriers shall distribute its cars available for grain loading in accordance with the following rules:

(i) The ratio of the quantity of grain reported in accordance with paragraph (b) (i) hereof by each consignor or shipper to the total quantity of grain reported by all consignors or shippers shall be the percentage basis for the distribution of available cars at each station on any particular day for grain loading.

(ii) When a consignor's or shipper's pro-rata share of the available car supply is a fraction of a car, the fraction will be carried to the consignor's or shipper's credit, and the consignor or shipper will be entitled to car supply

on the basis of the aggregate of such fractional credits.

(iii) Cars shall not be furnished in excess of a consignor's or shipper's ability to load and ship promptly.

(iv) In case one or more elevators at a station are blocked, the available cars shall be distributed as follows: the first car to first elevator blocked and thereafter during such time as elevators remain blocked cars shall be distributed consecutively to blocked elevators in the order in which they became blocked until the blocked condition in all elevators is relieved. After each blocked elevator has been furnished one car, any cars remaining will be furnished all shippers at such station in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) hereof.

(d) *Application.* (i) The provisions of this order shall apply to intrastate as well as interstate commerce.

(ii) This order shall apply at all points located in the United States.

(e) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective at 12:01 a.m., February 26, 1945.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 5, 6. Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, Hotel Fort Shelby, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 18, 20. New England Feed Dealers and Manufacturers Conference, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Sept. 19, 20. New England Feedmen's Convention, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Oct. 11, 12. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 31, Nov. 1. Michigan Associated Feed Men: Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Nov. 18, 19. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Nov. 25, 26. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia. Annual meeting at Fort Des Moines Hotel.

Feb. 20, 21. Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

## Why Box Cars Are Short

R. E. Clark, manager of the closed car section of the Ass'n of American Railroads, says:

"We have often been asked the question why the box car situation has not shown the same improvement as some other types of cars.

"The answer is that box car loadings have increased more rapidly than those of other types, except possibly refrigerators. Just prior to the end of the war box car loadings averaged between 365,000 and 368,000 weekly, and during the peak carloadings last fall box car loadings averaged 368,000 per week or approximately the same as during the war period. Box car loadings continued at this level until March when the present upsurge started and during that month they averaged 377,000 cars per week and in April increased to 377,500. Due to the widespread strikes during the month of May they dropped to 343,600 cars per week, but in June they shot up to an average of 381,800 cars per week.

"During the week ended May 11 we loaded 391,532 box cars while in the week ended June 29 we loaded 392,580, which is the largest number of cars loaded in any week of record. How much higher the loadings can go is anyone's guess, although I believe that with the large agricultural crops yet to move and the rapid reconversion of industry to peacetime production we may go even higher in the weeks ahead."

## Biggest Country Elevator in Texas

The plant of the Pitman Grain Co., at Hereford, Tex., is the most up-to-date country elevator in Texas, according to W. E. Culbertson, of Delavan, Ill., sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, who happens to own a 640-acre wheat farm in the same county in which Hereford is located, Deaf Smith County.

Readers examining the engraving on the outside front cover of this number will agree with Mr. Culbertson that it is "some" country elevator. Its capacity of 1,050,000 bus. places the plant in the terminal elevator description.

The old iron clad elevator in the foreground has a capacity of 50,000 bus. and two legs with a capacity of 6,000 bus. an hour. This house was built in the early 20's by E. W. Harrison, whom J. A. Pitman succeeded.

THE OLDER CONCRETE elevator has a storage capacity for 450,000 bus., with leg capacity of 10,000 bus. per hour. Loading out of this house is thru a 10-bu. automatic scale. In this house is a 40-ft. platform dump.

THE NEW concrete unit holds 550,000 bus. and is equipped with 2,500-bu. hopper scale, a 50-ft. overhead truck dump, a little overhead lift dump for bobtail trucks. The leg capacity in the new house is 10,000 bus. an hour.

Of the handling capacity John Pitman says: "This recent harvest season we unloaded six-wheeled trucks that had as high as 600 bushels of wheat on them, and we dumped them in less than three minutes. Of course, our truck scale is a Fairbanks Morse, concrete platform, with a capacity up to 100,000 pounds.

"With our present setup we can run up about 130,000 bus. of wheat a day from the trucks, as this is just about as fast as we can handle them back and forth over the weighing scale. In fact, in 1944, when we did not have the new elevator, they filled us in seven days time from the time the first load started.

"One day we ran up 110,000 bus. of wheat with just two elevators; however, during that year we handled 2,200,000 bus. of grain, all from trucks."

Most of the soils in Deaf Smith County are 8 to 80 ft. deep, composed of dust blown in during the ages past, and contain all the mineral matters required for the perfection of crops. The products of the soil and the drinking water consumed by the inhabitants promote health and perfect teeth, so that Deaf Smith has become famed as the county without a toothache.

## Ship and Unloading Elevator Bear Loss on Mixed Grain

A package-type freighter, the George D. Dixon, took on wheat and barley on separate decks at Fort William, Ont., July 25, 1944.

When unloaded at the elevator of the Standard Milling Co. in Buffalo, N. Y., the two grains were found to be mixed.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. and the Lewis Grain Corporation brought suit against the owner of the vessel and the elevator for damages.

The defense of the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, owner of the Dixon, was that inefficient operation of the marine leg of the elevator broke planks separating the grains. The Standard Milling Co. contended that the leg was dipped lightly by experienced operators and that the separating planks were in poor condition, letting wheat sift thru during the voyage.

Judge John Knight of the U. S. Court ruled July 29 the damage done in one hold was the result of the operation of the unloading apparatus, while the damage to another one was the responsibility of the vessel's owners. He appointed Attorney William H. Ernst to determine the amount of the damage which the cargo owners placed at \$2,790.80.—G. E. T.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Cutting Alfalfa Hay?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are large cattle raisers, operating in the Coast Counties of California and Oregon, and are considering the erection of a mill and feed lots on one of our ranches for the purpose of fattening 2,000 steers yearly for the purpose of packing plant in which we have an interest.

We are trying to secure data on the relative value of chopped versus long alfalfa hay, and the financial results of operating such an outfit, who is the best man to design it, and the best machinery to use. We grow everything we need for feed except the cotton seed meal and molasses.—Russ-Connick Co., Harris D. H. Connick, Ferndale, Calif.

### Cars Only for Grain in Sight?

Grain & Feed Journals: After reading the letters in the "Asked and Answered" column of your journal on "What is the rule on distribution of cars," I still do not understand it.

Our local railway agent insists on giving half the empty cars to us and half to the only other elevator in town. My competitor's elevator burned down two years ago, and he has not as yet rebuilt. He is, however, loading cars with a farm elevator. We have a storage capacity in our house of 100,000 bus., and our volume of shipments in the last 5 years has been above his. We contend that we are entitled to more than half the empty cars spotted for grain loading at this station. Will you please quote the rule in full?

We enjoy reading the Journal and look forward to its coming each month.—Potgeter Grain Co., George Potgeter, Wellsburg, Ia.

Ans.: The rule will be found on page 97 of the Journal for Aug. 14.

The rules lay stress on the quantity of grain on hand conveniently located for prompt loading.

Grain in farmers' granaries at a distance from the railroad track and requiring to be loaded from wagons or trucks by a portable elevator cannot be said to be conveniently located for prompt loading. Therefore the competitor is entitled to no cars, not having complied with the following clause in the rule in his report to the railroad station agent ordering cars:

(ii) Made a written order on the carrier's

agent (See NOTE below) for cars wanted for grain loading showing the (a) date of order, (b) number of cars wanted, (c) whether car is for bulk or sacked grain, (d) destinations, (e) date wanted to load, (f) quantity of each kind of GRAIN ON HAND AND CONVENIENTLY LOCATED FOR PROMPT LOADING tendered for rail shipment, and (g) name of shipper.

Shippers are entitled to inspect the car orders held by the station agent, from other shippers, to point out to the agent any falsification of facts as to grain in sight ready for loading, and to set the agent right when he has been deceived by competing shippers in any material statement in the car order.

### Kansas Wheat Growers Not Defrauded at Scales

Paul Ijams, director of the control division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is a wizard at figures.

Sitting at his desk he figured the exact loss to farmers on wheat weighed over buyers' scales to have been \$6,164,000 on the 1946 crop thru inaccurate weighing. Our own Sherlock Holmes has detected that Mathematician Ijams arrived at his figure by using the digits in the year 1946. He turned one of the 9's upside down for a 6 and transposed the remaining digits for 164.

O. E. CASE, sec'y-treas. of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, takes the clowning Board of Agriculture man seriously in the following letter:

"Our local paper recently carried the article which you released entitled 'Bad Scales Cost Farmers,' in which you state that apparently the Kansas farmers lost \$6,164,000 on the 1946 wheat crop because of the inaccuracy of the grain buyers' scales.

"The average individual reading this article gets the wrong impression, and since it is decidedly a reflection on the integrity of grain buyers in general, as sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, I wish to register an objection against your article and request that you clarify it and make such clarification available thru the same channels which handled your previous article.

"Based on the number of grain buyers' scales in Kansas, the figure which you mention represents rather a large average amount per scale, and I have my doubts that any one buyer has, even unintentionally, gained any appreciable percent of his share of the \$6,164,000 through any inaccuracy of his scales or from any other factor.

"You mention in your article that out of 71 scales checked 'not so long ago' in Kansas, 62 per cent were found to be in error 'by more than allowable tolerance.' It has been called to my attention that over a period of time perhaps as many scales have, if at all in error when checked, been found to be weighing heavy in as many instances as they have been found weighing light, and in the checking of the 71 scales which you mention checked 62 per cent in error, I assume that as many of these were weighing heavy as were found to be weighing light. Also, I feel the assertion relative to 'more than allowable tolerance' should be stated in pounds per ton as I am sure this would leave a better feeling in the minds of interested parties.

"From my observation of Kansas grain buyers over the past 30 years I would say that a grain buyer's scale receives a great deal of the proper kind of attention and that the buyer takes great pride in keeping his scale up in good shape and in knowing that it weighs accurately, for he knows that his competitor

across the street weighs against him from time to time all year long and if his scales are found to be weighing heavy or light he is going to be embarrassed, and among other reasons he knows his volume of business depends as much on the accuracy of his scales as on any other one particular thing, but above all other reasons, he wants his scales to weigh accurately because the grain buyer is an honest man.

"Calls and visits from grain buyers to this office indicate they are displeased with this indirect attack on their integrity, and also they would be very much interested in knowing your method of arriving at this mythical figure of \$6,164,000 and whether or not this figure isn't the product of an imaginative mind guiding a pencil over paper in leisure time."

### Rail Increase Will Divert Grain to Trucks

Joe S. Morris, Amarillo grain man, predicted Aug. 13 that increased railroad freight rates would result in a large-scale shift of grain shipment to truck routes. He testified before a hearing of the Interstate Commerce Committee meeting at Houston to determine whether to grant railroads a 25 per cent increase in rates.

Morris, representing Merritt Mills, Inc., the Amarillo Grain Exchange and the Panhandle Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, all of Amarillo, said that if rail freight rates are increased, grain producers will turn to cheaper truck hauling of their product.—E. W. F.

GENERAL MILLS' net profits for the year ended May 31 were \$7,146,107, compared with \$6,474,493 during the fiscal year ended May 31, 1945.

### Secretary Lloyd N. Case

Lloyd N. Case, who has displayed commendable enterprise in building up grain and feed organizations from New Mexico to Wyoming, is himself a native of Colorado, having been born at Del Norte Apr. 4, 1902.

Mr. Case is married and has three children, aged two to sixteen years. He resides at Fort Collins, where good educational facilities are available. He is of the Presbyterian faith, a Rotarian and a B.P.O.E.



Ray B. Bowden, Washington, D. C., Executive Vice Pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n Who Has Served the Nat'l Ass'n Most Efficiently in Various Capacities for 11 Years



Lloyd N. Case, Ft. Collins, Colo., Sec'y Colorado Millers, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n



## Washington News

SEPT. 3 is the date set for the price re-control of soybeans, flaxseed and by-product feeds.

AN INCREASE of 23 per cent in the ceiling price of standard wire nails sold by the keg has been authorized by the O.P.A., effective Aug. 23.

DEAN McNEAL of the Ralston Purina Co. has been appointed deputy in charge of food prices for the O.P.A., succeeding Edwin F. Phelps, Jr.

NO FUNDS to prolong the life of the U.N.R.R.A. are available, Director LaGuardia told the policy committee at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 12.

BREAD prices were increased by the O.P.A. Aug. 2 one cent for loaves up to two pounds, two cents for loaves 2 to 3 pounds, three cents for loaves 3 to 4 pounds.

FLOUR ceiling prices were revised upward \$1.10 per cwt. to destinations east of the Rocky Mountains Aug. 2 by the O.P.A. In the Pacific Coast area the advance is \$1.24.

BEAN SUBSIDY payments to dealers were discontinued July 28. Since September, 1943, about \$12,000,000 has been paid to about 150 dealers who made subsidy agreements with the C.C.C.

CEILINGS on meats and livestock were raised by Sec'y of Agriculture Anderson Aug. 28, cattle \$2.25 and hogs \$1.40 per 100 lbs., effective for packers Sept. 5, and retailers Sept. 9.

C.C.C. will buy wheat every business day at ceiling price or market to at least 250 million bushels with not less than 24 hours notice to trade before any change buying price basis or cessation of buying.

WAGE stabilization was re-established by the Price Control Extension Act on the same basis as it existed June 30. Approval must be had for wage increases which will be used as a basis of price increases.

RETAIL price increases of one to three cents a package in all major types of breakfast cereals except corn flakes, puffed wheat and puffed rice were announced Aug. 2 by the Office of Price Administration.

BEANS were increased in retail price one to two cents per pound Aug. 14 by the O.P.A., owing to the discontinuance of the subsidy July 28. The government during the last fiscal year paid \$5,500,000 in subsidies to handlers.

THE FLOUR price ceiling was raised effective Aug. 23 seven cents east of the Pacific Coast area and one cent in the Pacific Coast area, per 100 lbs. Effective Sept. 3, ceilings on millfeed will be reinstated at the June 30 levels.

MILLERS' ceilings on corn meal, corn flour, hominy grits, brewers' grits and other corn products made by a dry milling process have been increased \$1.10 per hundred pounds, the Office of Price Administration announced Aug. 2.

A PRICE increase of one to three cents a package went into effect Aug. 2 on bran flakes, malted cereal granules, ready-to-serve oat cereal, not-ready-to-serve oat cereal (packaged), rice flakes, shredded wheat, wheat cereal, wheat flakes, and whole bran.

THE PRICE Decontrol Board Aug. 20 decided to leave off price controls for the present on wheat, rye, corn, mixed feed, oats, barley and grain sorghums. Feeds made entirely of these grains are decontrolled. Dairy products are decontrolled.

THE 79th Congress adjourned sine die the evening of Aug. 2 after having been in existence for 17 months. Appropriation bills passed provided \$2,636,000,000 for deficiencies; \$30,000,000 for veterans who lost one or more limbs; \$3,750,000,000 gift to Great Britain.

SENATOR BUTLER of Nebraska, on his return from a world trip by air with Senator

Ellender, said: "Many of our representatives around the world believe we are the biggest saps in the world for our direct relief and loan programs." He found confusion and distrust everywhere.

RESTRICTIONS on inventories of corn were removed Aug. 15 by Amendment No. 2 to War Food Order 145, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced. This amendment does not alter present restrictions on the use of corn or other grains in the manufacture of food or feed products.

ECONOMICALLY UNSOUND was the characterization of the Government's farm price support and production control programs, by the report Aug. 6 of the special House committee on post-war economic policy. The committee would have the Government guarantee farmers the same share of the national income in a depression as they received in a pre-depression period.

WAR Food Order 105, Amendment 1, which has controlled the acquiring of oilseed meals for fertilizer purposes during the period July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, was terminated Aug. 5 by the Department of Agriculture, but restrictions upon the acquisition or use of edible oilseed meals for fertilizer purposes during the 1946-47 season were provided in an amendment to War Food Order 9.

THE COURT has been asked for an order restraining the Department of Agriculture from enforcing its order allocating grains to distillers on the historical basis. Justice Letts in the district court set the hearing for Sept. 5. Oscar S. Cox, attorney for the distilling companies, said the allotting of grains on a historical basis violates Section 203 (B) of the war mobilization and reconversion act of 1944, which states that production "shall not be made dependent upon the existence of a concern or the functioning of a concern in a given field of activity at a given time."

WHEAT growers will be given a certificate requiring the CCC to pay the market price for the wheat sold as of any date the producer elects prior to April 1, 1947. A producer may not elect a date prior to the date that his notice of election of the date for determination of the purchase price is given. Only producers who were required to sell wheat under WFO 144 are eligible to apply for certificates. Under WFO 144, grain elevators purchasing such wheat were required to set aside half of it for the government and the government's records of its purchases under that order indicate that the number of producers who will apply for certificates will be small.—U.S.D.A.

SENATOR WILEY of Wisconsin demanded Aug. 8 that the next Congress abolish the O.P.A., saying: "It is apparent that the chaos in industry, the revival of OPA gestapo tactics, and the OPA's ignoring of congress' directives which the opponents of the OPA predicted, have now unfortunately come to pass. The OPA and the New Deal are employing the old familiar tactics of smearing producers and business. This technique is first to force business to operate at a loss. Then, when business men curtail production rather than sustain these losses, the smear artists of the New Deal proceed to condemn business as 'conspirators.' The only conspiracy is that of the New Deal against our system of private enterprise."

THE INTERNATIONAL Emergency Food Council announced the addition of five countries not heretofore represented on commodity committees, bringing total accepted IEFEC membership to twenty-four. The new members are: Czechoslovakia, Finland, Italy, Republic of the Philippines, and Switzerland. As of Aug. 9, the complete list of accepted IEFEC members was as follows: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, India, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of the Philippines, Siam, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, and the United States.

## True but False

During the recent harvesting of the bumper crop of wheat in eastern Colorado, truckers came from all directions to haul wheat.

A Mr. Williams from New Mexico was hauling to the Snell Elevator for the Loutzenhiser Bros., he had just bought a new set of false teeth, and they hurt his mouth a little so was wearing them in his shirt pocket, when meal time came the teeth were missing. About thirty days later Mr. Marquis, Mgr. of the elevator, received a message from the Smoot Grain Co. of Kansas City, saying they had found a set of false teeth in a car of wheat he had shipped them and they were sending them by mail, so if Mr. Williams will call or write the elevator he may have his grinders again. —Snell Grain Co., O. H. Marquis, Flagler, Col.

FLOUR MILLS of the United States ground 56,220,000 bus. wheat during May, against 54,541,000 bus. during May, 1945, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

## Fred M. Seed Elected Cargill Director

Cargill, Incorporated announces the election of Mr. Fred M. Seed as a director of the Company at the annual stockholders meeting held Aug. 13. Mr. Seed has been connected with Cargill for almost fifteen years, the first ten years being in the Grain Merchandising Division, where he specialized in the handling of winter wheat. In 1942 he was transferred to the Feed and Oil Division, and was made Vice President in charge of that division last year.

In making the announcement, Mr. Austen S. Cargill, Executive Vice President, said, "Mr. Seed's election to the directorate is in recognition of his contribution in the development of the Feed and Oil Division to the important place it holds today in the overall activities of Cargill, Incorporated."



Fred M. Seed, Minneapolis, Director Cargill, Inc.



# The Grain Dealers National Ass'n's Golden Anniversary

## Proud Record of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n

By GRADON SWANSON, St. Louis, Mo.

After half a century of service, the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n can look back over its record with pride, even as we look ahead with misgivings. At the old Saratoga Hotel in Chicago, on Nov. 9, 1896, Charles S. Clark, now publisher of the "Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated," presided over the first meeting of the National Ass'n. That was a memorable day for the grain trade, for problems were not uncommon in the "Gay '90's," and it was felt that the problems facing the industry at that time could best be solved by the industry as a whole, rather than by individuals working independently. Down thru the years we have learned a great many things about ourselves, but the greatest of these is necessity of cooperation on common problems. The need of presenting a united front on at least the broad, basic principles which have marked our industry as the most efficient distributive organization known today, is doubly apparent. No other industry has ever been able to gather, process and distribute its products so cheaply.

ONE OF THE EARLY PROBLEMS taken up by those pioneers who organized the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n was that of uniform grades and standards, which, today, have become so common that they are accepted without question, or without even a thought to the fifteen year battle the National Ass'n waged in getting uniform grades and standards established and kept uniform thru federal supervision of inspection.

From 1901 until 1916, year after year for fifteen years, the necessity for this progressive step was pressed by the National Ass'n until our objective was achieved. 1916 was a great year for the National Ass'n and the grain and feed industry of this country, for we had so

firmly established ourselves in the economic scheme of things which, emphasized by an imminent war, brought recognition from the President of the United States, himself, who addressed the Annual Meeting of our Association that year in Baltimore and delivered one of the major speeches of his career.

THERE WERE OTHER PROBLEMS in those early years, which, by comparison, seem small today but this is only because organization has made the solutions of all problems a little easier. Right now we are concerned with OPA regulations, with priority and limitation orders, with the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, with the famine emergency, with strikes and labor troubles and a great many things too numerous to mention. It has been a firm belief of this Ass'n and its management that the American farmer was entitled to free and open markets, which, thru the experience of nearly a hundred years, have made it possible for him to find a ready market for his produce on any day of the year. Under OPA regulations the normal functions of the markets have been hampered and curtailed to such an extent that industry has been unable to provide for itself that measure of safety which has always been contained in open cash and future markets.

UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL the only realistic prices have been black market prices, for they alone have demonstrated the level at which producers would sell and which users would pay. Without free and open markets and the opportunity to sell or purchase grain for delivery at any future date at a specified price today, the uncertainty of operation will make necessary whatever margins of profit, in keeping with the greater risks taken, with the results that greater differences between the price paid the farmer and the price to the consumer unstable. Mr. Bowles and the Administration would have the public believe that the only way we can save ourselves from inflation is by maintaining control over prices. In addition to this, they plead with Congress for more and more money to pay higher and higher subsidies to keep the price to the consumer down, all of which the consumer pays in the form of taxes. We cannot avoid inflation because inflation is here. If OPA regulations could have been enforced they might have furnished some measure of protection, but without enforcement, ceiling prices are a dangerous ally of further national discontent and confusion.

In opening, I referred to the original meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association fifty years ago, and review briefly a few of the many accomplishments we have worked out together. The grain trade, thru the manner in which it has conducted its organization and its business, has every right to be proud as a peacock. Not that we wish to assume a strutting attitude, for such would be impossible in the state of our nudity today. To a great many people, the concern of the industry with national affairs seems of comparatively recent date, but I hasten to remind you that government orders are no new things in the grain and feed business.

As early as 1917 we were opposing government control of industry during World War 1, and objecting strenuously to the U.S.F.A. Grain Corporation.

In 1918 we opposed federal regulation of grain crops, milling and regulations and other war restrictions. 1919 was no different, nor was '20 and '21, when, after World War 1, we saw the advent of bloc legislation, and since

that time have witnessed the toll which power politics have taken of our liberties. The Federal Grain Commission started an investigation of grain marketing in 1923, about which volumes have been written. We can hold our head high today, in the manner of the peacock, and have asked the new investigating committee, which has just been organized, to investigate us thoroly for we have a record to be proud of.

But, proud as we were, and with our iridescent tail feathers gleaming in the sun of those prior years, we had to oppose the Hall-Barkley Bill in 1924, the Agrarian Relief Bill of 1926, the McNary-Haugen Bill of 1927 and the Canadian Wheat Pool plan. In 1928 the McNary Bill was a carry-over and the fight still raged, while the Federal Government saw a means of not only dominating the industry, but of lining the Federal Treasury as well with inspection fees. In that year we successfully opposed the Federal Government taking over the inspection of all grains in our market places. By 1930 the Farm Board was a reality and Federal Farm Storage was being discussed in addition. By this time grain marketing by the Government was a reality.

In 1932 we contended with the Agricultural Marketing Act and the export of surpluses, with the Jones Bill and the NRA as potential threats to the industry. One by one now, our tail feathers were being plucked. The price of corn and wheat could now be fixed by Government, thru an agricultural support program. Surpluses continued to increase and our foreign trade was practically destroyed. Still the grain trade, with but a few bright feathers remaining in a once proud tail, continued to support any measure which would solve the economic chaos that had beset the country.

PUBLIC RELATIONS—Our trade associations helped unravel the vagaries of an alphabetical age in government and now we must depend upon their leadership to solidify the ideas of a new era into a comprehensive plan for our election to a high place in the future



Frank Theis, Kansas City, Vice-Chairman National Grain Trade Council, Will Act as Moderator



Steve Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Chairman Country Elevator Committee





Samuel D. Jackson, Governor Associated Commodity Exchanges, Will Speak at Tuesday Luncheon

of agricultural development. Yesterday we fought and worked for the preservation of our country and the ideals we had hoped the whole world would adopt as necessary to future peace—today we stand on the frontiers of decisions which will shade or highlight the future of our business. We will be asked, in the immediate future, to make the gravest decisions we have ever been called upon to make, and action must follow these decisions, if progress and prosperity are to be maintained. Yes, this is a plea to the grain and feed trade to arise and take their rightful place in the agricultural scheme of the future. Associations fortified by affiliation with this National Ass'n, and scores of other state and regional associations, can speak effectively if you will give it something to say. In finding a voice, let us remember that every measure that affects agriculture, affects the grain and feed industry of these United States, so we must be in a position to bargain collectively for our rights and future opportunities.

The grain and feed industry is so interwoven in the cloth of the agricultural future of this nation that we should rightly predominate its pattern. It's going to be the color and the strength of the yarn which we, ourselves, spin that will determine whether or not that cloth

has the eye appeal and the enduring texture necessary to stand the sales test of the future and ultimately find public acceptance in the markets of the world. This is a challenge to the industry community in which we work, that we cannot escape. We hope that everyone who lives in our community will patriotically do his part in helping this community grow. It can grow only through a return to the sustaining bread of sound basic principles.

A loaf made of unselfish cooperation from the truthful grist of reality mixed with the essentials of honest enterprise. Add to this the expanding yeast of understanding. Flavor the dough with the sugar and salt of unselfish purpose. Shape the loaves well in the light of our hope for the future and set them to rise in the warmth of common interest. Baked in the heat of intense desire, we'll have a feast of progress that will again make us strong and our people united. Let's make our industry an inspiring example for a new America at work.

### Dates of Past National Ass'n Conventions

The times and places of the annual meetings of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n and its successor, the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and number of men in attendance, have been as follows:

- 1896, Nov. 9, Chicago, Ill., Ass'n organized, 38.
- 1897, June 29-30, Des Moines, Ia., 200.
- 1898, Nov. 2-3, Chicago, Ill., small.
- 1899, Oct. 18-19, Chicago, Ill., good.
- 1900, Nov. 20-21, Indianapolis, Ind., 185.
- 1901, Oct. 2-3, Des Moines, Ia., 2,234.
- 1902, Oct. 1-3, Peoria, Ill., 314.
- 1903, Oct. 6-8, Minneapolis, Minn., 300.
- 1904, June 22-24, Milwaukee, Wis., 325.
- 1905, June 2-3, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 143.
- 1906, June 4-5, Chicago, Ill., 215.
- 1907, Oct. 2-3, Cincinnati, O., 319.
- 1908, Oct. 15-17, St. Louis, Mo., 700.
- 1909, Oct. 6-8, Indianapolis, Ind., 272.
- 1910, Oct. 10-12, Chicago, Ill., 250.
- 1911, Oct. 9-11, Omaha, Neb., 369.
- 1912, Oct. 1-3, Norfolk, Va., 200.
- 1913, Oct. 14-16, New Orleans, La., 241.
- 1914, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo., 364.
- 1915, Oct. 11-13, Peoria, Ill., 910.
- 1916, Sept. 25-28, Baltimore, Md., 365.
- 1917, Sept. 24-26, Buffalo, N. Y., ...
- 1918, Sept. 23-25, Milwaukee, Wis., 975.
- 1919, Oct. 13-15, St. Louis, Mo., 1,450.
- 1920, Oct. 11-13, Minneapolis, Minn., ...
- 1921, Oct. 3-5, Chicago, Ill., 1,029.
- 1922, Oct. 2-4, New Orleans, La., 452.
- 1923, Oct. 1-3, Des Moines, Ia., 404.
- 1924, Sept. 22-24, Cincinnati, O., 532.
- 1925, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo., 903.
- 1926, Oct. 18-20, Buffalo, N. Y., 596.
- 1927, Oct. 10-12, Omaha, Neb., 1,250.
- 1928, Sept. 24-26, Boston, Mass., ...
- 1929, Oct. 14-16, Peoria, Ill., 725.
- 1930, Oct. 13-15, Chicago, Ill., 341.
- 1931, Oct. 12-14, Houston, Tex., ...
- 1932, Sept. 19-21, French Lick, Ind., 218.
- 1933, Sept. 18-20, Chicago, Ill., 725.
- 1934, Oct. 15-17, Memphis, Tenn., 397.
- 1935, Sept. 19-21, St. Louis, Mo., 672.
- 1936, Oct. 12-13, Milwaukee, Wis., 600.
- 1937, Oct. 11-12, Dallas, Tex., 412.
- 1938, Sept. 26-27, Toronto, Ont., 206.
- 1939, Oct. 2-3, Minneapolis, Minn., 410.
- 1940, Oct. 14-15, Louisville, Ky., ...
- 1941, Sept. 15-16, Toledo, O., 739.
- 1942, Oct. 12-13, Excelsior Springs, Mo. Meeting of officials substituted for abandoned convention.
- 1943, Sept. 26-27, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1944, Oct. 8-9, Chicago, Ill.
- 1945, Oct. 11-12, Omaha, Neb.

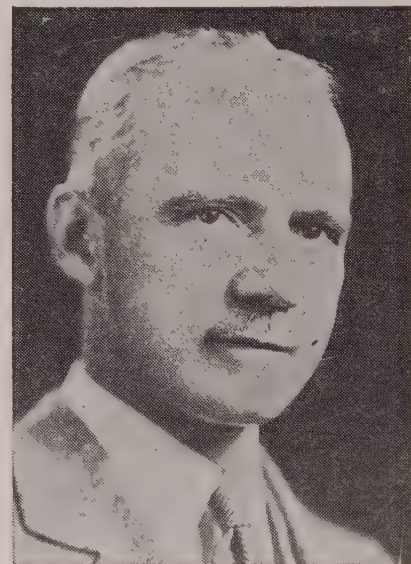
### Secretaries of National Ass'n and Their Years of Service

- W. H. Chambers, Hepburn, Ia., 1896-7.
- Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill., 1897-1901.
- Geo. A. Stibbens, Coburg, Ia., 1902-5.
- John F. Courcier, Toledo, O., 1906-13.
- Chas. Quinn, Toledo, O., 1914-36.
- R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo., 1936-37.
- E. G. Kiburtz, St. Louis, Mo., 1937-
- R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo., executive vice pres. and acting sec'y, 1940.
- Ron Kennedy, St. Louis, Mo., 1940.
- Roger P. Annan, St. Louis, Mo., 1940.
- Ron Kennedy, St. Louis, Mo., 1946.

### Presidents of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n

- E. S. Greenleaf, Jacksonville, Ill., 1896-7.
- Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind., 1897-1900.
- B. A. Lockwood, Des Moines, Ia., 1900-2.
- Theo. P. Baxter, Taylorville, Ill., 1902-3.
- H. S. Grimes, Portsmouth, O., 1903-4.
- R. B. Schneider, Fremont, Neb., 1904-5.
- M. F. Dunlap, O'Fallon, Mo., 1905-6.
- Henry L. Goemann, Mansfield, O., 1906-7.
- Chas. England, Baltimore, Md., 1907.
- A. E. Reynolds, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1907-9.
- A. G. Tyng, Peoria, Ill., 1909-10.
- E. M. Wayne, Delavan, Ill., 1910-12.
- Chas. D. Jones, Nashville, Tenn., 1912-14.
- Lee G. Metcalf, Illiopolis, Ill., 1914-16.
- E. C. Eikenberry, Camden, O., 1916-18.
- P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind., 1918-20.
- Ben. E. Clement, Waco, Tex., 1920-22.
- F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O., 1922-24.
- Fred G. Horner, Lawrenceville, Ill., 1924-26.
- C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb., 1926-28.
- A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass., 1928-29.
- Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia., 1929-30.
- H. A. Butler, Omaha, Neb., 1930-32.
- Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, Ill., 1932-34.
- F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kan., 1934-35.
- S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1935-37.
- O. F. Bast, Minneapolis, Minn., 1937-39.
- Elmer H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., 1939-41.
- S. L. Rice, Metamora, O., 1941-1943.
- R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo., executive vice pres., 1939-
- J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Neb., 1943-1945.
- F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minn., 1945-

C. Dean McNeal, who is on leave from Ralston Purina to head the Food Price Division of OPA, will address the convention of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n Sept. 5, giving his ideas of the future place the feed industry is likely to have in our national economy.



Ed Cherbbonnier, St. Louis, Mo., Feed Industry Public Relations Counsel



## Crop Reports

Doniphan, Neb., Aug. 21.—Dry corn is suffering badly for want of rain here.—Doniphan Grain & Elevator Co.

Kewanee, Mo., Aug. 22.—The corn and soybean crop around here is looking most promising.—Kewanee Grain Co., Paul Trout.

Hillsboro, O.—Wheat being threshed here late in July was yielding from 25 to 30 bus. to the acre and was testing 59 to 60 lbs. to the bushel. The quality was excellent.—P. J. P.

Ness City, Kan.—Nearly 25,000 bus. of Comanche wheat eligible for certification were produced by nine Ness County farmers this year. The Comanche wheat outyielded previous wheat in some cases by three bushels per acre.—P. J. P.

Manvel, N. D.—H. G. Aren boasts the highest average yield of wheat raised in the West River Country, S. D., this fall; his 939 acre field skirting the U. S. Highway No. 212, produced 45 bu. to the acre; his farm was summer fallowed last year.—A. M. M.

Spokane, Wash.—It was predicted that Washington, Oregon and Idaho winter wheat production will exceed last year's harvest by 20 per cent. Slight deterioration was reported in spring wheat because of the recent heat wave. Peas suffered slightly in some districts.—F. K. H.

Hereford, Tex.—My crop of wheat in Texas was not so hot, but one-half section made 11 bus., and the other 7. However, with present day prices I get a nice return from it after all and I certainly enjoyed my outing in the southwest.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Mound City, Mo., Aug. 21.—Extreme northwest Missouri is assured of one of the largest corn crops in several years. Some late corn was hurt by the dry weather in July. The acreage on the Missouri River bottom is quite a lot larger than usual due to dryer weather conditions.—P. E. Beasing, mgr., Missouri Valley Grain Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 16.—Condition of late crops for the province as a whole, expressed as a per cent of normal at Aug. 1, was as follows: Buckheat 88 percent; corn for husking 91 percent; corn for fodder 91 percent; soybeans 96 percent and dry beans 94 percent.—Monthly Crop Report, Ontario Dept. of Agr., S. H. H. Symons, director.

Salem, Ore.—Another new yellow-flowered poisonous weed is appearing on many Oregon farms, the Tansy Ragwort. It is similar to Eola weed, which is also known as Goat weed, but it has more vegetative leaf development and can be readily identified. The best means

of control, aside from digging out, is to spray with sodium chlorate solution, at the rate of 1 lb. to one gallon of water.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 26.—A reporter who has just returned from South Dakota states that the flax crop shows good promise there. Some of it is turning and should be ready for harvest next week, while late fields are in bloom. There is no evidence of rust or pasmo is beginning to appear. Where flax was seeded early and set back by the May 11 freeze, there is evidence of heavy weed growth.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Prospective 1946 production of pea and medium white beans is 4,707,000 bags, which would be 46 per cent more than last year. Great Northern production is expected to be 3,270,000 bags, 35 per cent more than last year. The 1946 baby lima crop may be 5 per cent larger than in 1945, but the standard lima and pinto crops are not expected to be more than four-fifths as large as last year. The red kidney crop in New York may be 60 per cent larger than in 1945.—U. S. D. A.

Janesville, Wis.—The new buckwheat crop is estimated at 7,048,000 bus. as of Aug. 1, according to Gov't report just released. Last year's final figure was 6,701,000 bus. As supplies of old crop buckwheat are completely exhausted there will be a good waiting demand for first receipts of new crop grain. Nominal prices will probably not be quoted for at least 30 days, as buckwheat is usually not available for grinding until the first half October. Weather conditions since Aug. 1 have not been favorable for the new crop and could cause a reduction in the next Gov't estimate.—Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin.

Portland, Ore.—Much of Oregon's 27,000,000 bus. wheat crop may go into storage under government loan, according to reports from Columbia basin producing counties received in Portland by the state office of U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Production & Marketing Administration. Despite the high current market price of wheat about 20c above the loan value observers predict a loan volume approximating the '45 figure of \$10,000,000, as the farmers hold their grain for an even higher quotation. Part of the 3c increase on wheat, loan rates announced in Washington will be offset by an increase in freight rates, as a differential in determining loan values at country points.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 13.—During a month of near perfect weather, wheat harvest has proceeded with record speed. Except for the finishing touches the job is done in the Big Bend, the River Counties, and the Blue Mountain foothills. The Palouse is nearly half cut and combines are in the fields even in the latest areas of Northern Idaho. Average yields and total production are exceeding all previous records for the Pacific Northwest. The Big Bend averaged near 30 bus. an acre, and in the LaCrosse-Endicott area yields of 45 bus. were common. The whole Palouse area is expected to average near 40 bus. Isolated fields in the foothills and in the Grande Rondo Valley have yielded better than 65 bus. an acre.—Willard N. Crawford, field sec'y, Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n.

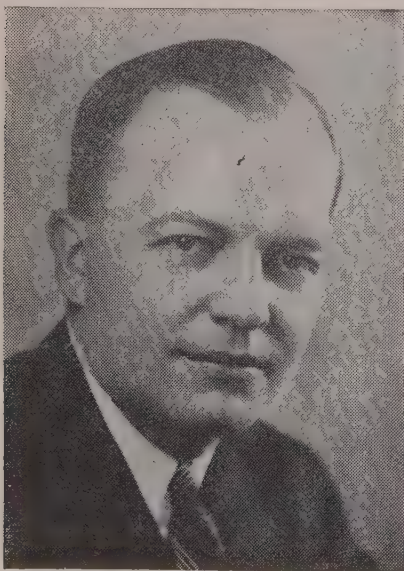
Springfield, Ill., Aug. 6.—The condition of corn now varies from fairly good to very good in the north, there having been poor progress in localities, particularly in the drier areas of the extreme north where some fields are beginning to fire. Corn condition in the south ranged from good to excellent, with good to excellent progress. While some very late planted corn in the extreme south is small, there is much tall corn, especially in the central section. Generally ears are developing rapidly. Soybeans are generally good and in a number of central and southern localities very good or excellent. Half to nearly all of the crop is blooming in the north, while in the south the range is from none in some communities to most of the fields blooming in those areas that accomplished earlier planting. Many fields in the central and north are 3 to 4 ft. high.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 22.—Based on Aug. 15 conditions, the 1946 Kansas corn crop is estimated at 57,684,000 bus. or an average yield of 19 bus. per acre, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The Aug. 1 estimate was 66,792,000 bus. with a yield of 22 bus. per acre. Last year's production was 72,864,000 bus. and the 10-year (1935-44) average, 55,247,000 bus. Because of severe drought dam-

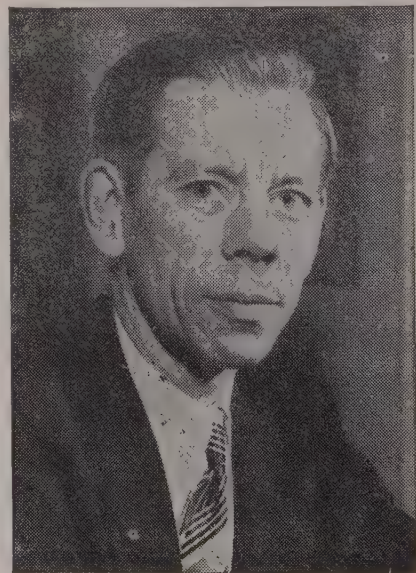
age the acreage to be harvested for grain will be less than previously estimated. Considerable acreage in south and central areas has been cut for silage or fodder due to poor grain prospects. Rains received on Aug. 12 and following days may result in some improvement not fully reflected in the Aug. 15 report, particularly in later fields in the northern sections of the state. A large part of the acreages in southern counties, however, was too far advanced to be benefitted.—H. L. Collins, Agr. Statistician in charge.

Hutchinson, Kan.—It is estimated that at least 70 per cent of the total wheat acreage to be planted this fall in the 15 Southwest Kansas counties west of Ford will go into summer fallow seedbed. Nearly 1,500,000 acres of the 1947 crop will go into soil that has a good supply of stored moisture as a result of intensive tilling during the past six months of land that has been idle one year. The largest fallow acreage apparently is in Wichita and Scott Counties. These counties, and possibly Greeley, will be nearly 100 per cent summer fallow. Wichita County will seed an estimated 120,000 acres of which total 116,456 acres are fallow ground with abundant subsoil moisture. Scott County will seed 120,000 acres, of which 115,000 acres will be on fallow ground. Wichita, Stevens, Scott, Morton, Hamilton, Grant, Finney and Haskell Counties, representing a cross section of the district, will seed an estimated 1,205,000 acres to wheat during the next 30 days. Of this figure 858,500 acres constitute fallow ground.—G. M. H.

Springfield, Ill.—With ideal weather conditions excellent in Illinois progress has been made and wheat growth is about ten days ahead of normal. Outlook is good comparing favorably with the state as a whole, but more rain is needed. Iowa: Good progress made. Condition is good comparing favorably with other sections of the state. Missouri: Condition good, but rain needed. Corn is earing out. Reports from Quincy territory indicate bumper crop with several more weeks of favorable weather. Nebraska: Corn has made splendid progress. However, rain is needed in northeastern and central Nebraska and in Scottsbluff territory. Reports indicate damage so far from insufficient moisture is slight. Except for the later plantings, corn is pretty well tasseled out throughout the state and is now in its critical stage of growth. The amount of rain that falls within the next three weeks will largely determine the size of the corn crop. Omaha grain men express opinion that with favorable weather during August and September, the yield may exceed 300,000,000 bus. Kansas: Condition very good in CB&Q territory. Colorado: Recent rains in some sections have been beneficial. South Dakota: With sufficient moisture and warm weather, good progress has been made. Corn now in the tasseling stage. Wyoming and Montana: Good progress made with ideal growing conditions. C&S: Satisfactory progress made. Areas not under irrigation need rain.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.



Harold E. Stassen, Former Governor of Minnesota, Will Address the Banqueters Thursday Evening



Dr. D. A. FitzGerald, Sec'y-General International Emergency Food Council, Who Will Address the Convention



Ephrata, Wash.—With the harvesting of winter wheat well on its way, Grant County has promises of a 4,000,000-bu. wheat crop. It also is estimated the heavy yield from the 99,150 acres of spring wheat in Grant County will result in a harvesting of more spring wheat than any other county in the state. Figures recently compiled show that the county, which is normally a spring wheat county, has a large percentage of winter wheat this year, approximately 80,146 acres.—F. K. H.

Enterprise, Ore., Aug. 19.—Harvesting of a near record grain crop is under way in Walla Walla County. It is estimated that all elevators will be filled and approximately 100 cars will have to be shipped in the course of taking care of the bumper yield. Early reports indicate that the yield per acre will be high and the quality good. Labor supply is adequate, with a standard wage of \$6 a day and board.—F. K. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—Because of favorable weather and crop conditions since 1941, the southwestern corn borer has been enabled to renew its invasion of 75 Kansas counties, according to Donald A. Wilbur, associate professor of entomology at Kansas State College. That much of the state is now infested, he said. The insect was first recorded in Kansas in 1931, when it was found in Morton and Stevens Counties in the southwest corner of the state. When little corn was harvested in the drouth period of the '30's in southwest Kansas, the borer disappeared from the state. In 1941 the insect reappeared in 29 counties, and in 1942 the infestation was reported in 51 counties.—G. M. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 20.—Scattered showers were reported thruout North Dakota, Montana, and northern Minnesota, but little precipitation was received at South Dakota and southern Minnesota points. Temperatures were quite variable, running over 90 degrees at some southern points. Harvest is practically complete in southern districts and is progressing rapidly all the way to the Canadian line. Yields are above average and the grain is dry. Test weights and quality in general continue good, with wheat protein as shown by early samples running above 1945. The shortage of box cars and storage space is acute with considerable grain piled outside in some areas. Prospects for a better than average corn crop have been reduced considerably by lack of rain. Thruout the commercial area there are numerous reports of prospective yield reduction due to dry soil and firing.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., W. P. MacDonald.

## 1946 Broomcorn Report

Based on conditions as of Aug. 1, the production of broomcorn is forecast at 37,400 tons in the 6 commercial States for which estimates are available. This is the first forecast of 1946 production. Lack of timely rains during July in the late-harvesting broomcorn areas of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico reduced the prospective production below earlier expectations. The indicated production is 18 percent more than last year's small crop of 31,700 tons, but 16 percent smaller than the 1935-44 average production of 44,290 tons. The 10-year average, however, includes the large crop of 70,300 tons in 1944. While it is known that some broomcorn is being grown for brush in a number of other States, the production in these States is not believed to be much different from last year. The largest prospective increases in production this year over last are 76 percent in Illinois, 53 percent in Colorado, and 14 percent in Kansas. Oklahoma and Texas show increases of 2 and 4 percent respectively. In New Mexico, the unrelieved drought extending into the second consecutive year reduced the 1946 broomcorn crop to less than half of last year. The reduction in this State completely offsets the total increases in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and three-fifths of the increase in Illinois.

## Mid-Month Corn Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—A corn crop of 3,442,202,000 bus. is estimated as of Aug. 15. This is a decline of only 55 million bushels in prospective production since Aug. 1 and the crop would still be one of record size.—U. S. D. A.

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C.—The U.S.D.A. makes the following estimates as of Aug. 1, stated in thousands:

	Acreage		Production	
	For 1946	% of 1945	July 1, 1946	Aug. 1, 1946
Corn, all.....	91,487	100.3	3,841,646	3,496,820
Wheat, all.....	65,680	101.5	1,090,092	1,160,366
Winter.....	47,277	101.3	857,163	879,894
All Spring.....	18,403	101.9	232,929	280,472
Durum.....	2,414	122.5	26,089	35,142
Other Spring.....	15,989	99.4	206,840	245,330
Oats.....	43,012	103.6	1,471,026	1,498,878
Barley.....	10,061	98.7	230,278	250,820
Rye.....	1,775	89.6	20,897	21,410
Buckwheat.....	402	97.3	.....	7,048
Flaxseed.....	2,465	63.0	20,149	21,928
Rice.....	1,533	101.8	68,829	68,829
S'g'ms for grain.....	5,841	92.4	.....	80,827
Hay, all tame.....	59,086	98.6	83,273	84,448
Hay, wild.....	14,227	99.4	11,095	11,490
Hay, clov.&tm'y.....	23,037	105.3	30,744	31,366
Hay, alfalfa.....	13,994	94.5	29,459	29,910
Beans, dry edible.....	1,629	103.7	15,276	15,264
Peas, dry field.....	484	97.6	6,322	6,716
S'yb'ns for beans.....	9,391	86.4	.....	186,123

Winter wheat production in leading states, in thousand bushels:

	Aug. 1	July 1	Final 1945
Ohio.....	52,735	47,760	60,993
Indiana.....	30,616	30,616	35,842
Illinois.....	20,889	21,522	25,456
Michigan.....	22,874	22,425	27,648
Missouri.....	23,343	24,096	22,518
Nebraska.....	92,644	82,574	84,226
Kansas.....	216,631	216,631	207,917
Oklahoma.....	87,945	87,945	70,917
Texas.....	53,613	53,613	41,778
Montana.....	33,558	27,965	30,162
Colorado.....	30,940	30,940	31,967
Washington.....	69,998	68,850	44,253
Oregon.....	20,540	20,145	16,675

Spring wheat production indicated in leading states, in thousand bushels:

	Aug. 1	July 1	Final 1945
Minnesota.....	22,122	20,893	18,392
North Dakota.....	107,960	87,967	129,920
South Dakota.....	42,140	36,120	45,986
Montana.....	30,945	21,662	27,564
Washington.....	12,800	12,288	18,960
Indicated Durum wheat production:			
North Dakota.....	31,624	22,900	31,968
South Dakota.....	2,798	2,509	2,650

Corn production estimated in leading states:

	Aug. 1	July 1	Final 1945
Ohio.....	189,400	178,036	176,913
Indiana.....	247,775	229,075	235,956
Illinois.....	497,420	461,244	391,399
Wisconsin.....	114,525	109,435	109,839
Minnesota.....	278,250	267,120	217,248
Iowa.....	673,318	651,242	508,106
Missouri.....	184,977	170,748	105,840
South Dakota.....	142,884	123,039	118,668
Nebraska.....	283,536	267,784	258,304
Kansas.....	66,792	91,080	72,864
Oklahoma.....	28,368	29,944	26,268
Texas.....	65,472	67,456	66,832

Oats production estimated in leading states:

	Aug. 1	July 1	Final 1945
Ohio.....	67,050	64,070	53,216
Indiana.....	57,831	59,394	59,682
Illinois.....	169,979	169,979	158,102
Michigan.....	74,089	68,920	64,400
Wisconsin.....	120,007	128,788	152,337
Minnesota.....	197,506	202,844	242,640
Iowa.....	227,877	227,877	214,440
Missouri.....	69,069	58,670	31,161
North Dakota.....	50,975	44,858	82,484
South Dakota.....	93,456	85,536	147,963
Nebraska.....	68,684	63,778	74,120
Kansas.....	41,992	41,992	17,668
Oklahoma.....	22,596	22,596	19,855
Texas.....	37,375	37,375	42,441

## Soybean Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore.....	.....	80,044	.....	.....
Chicago.....	186,000	267,000	818,000	311,000
Indianapolis.....	32,000	20,800	38,400	33,600
Kansas City.....	163,500	5,100	10,200	425,000
Milwaukee.....	.....	49,600	.....	.....
Minneapolis.....	24,000	33,000	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	.....	240,434	102,502	789,733
Omaha.....	17,600	33,600	139,200	65,600
St. Joseph.....	15,750	42,000	.....	8,750
Superior.....	.....	1,968	.....	1,968
Toledo.....	211,200	147,200	100,800	272,000
Wichita.....	.....	19,800	.....	.....

## International Wheat Council Meeting

The thirteenth session of the International Wheat Council, comprising the representatives of the governments of nine wheat importing and flour wheat exporting countries, met in the United States Department of Agriculture on Aug. 19.

Chairman Leslie A. Wheeler and vice chairman L. A. H. Peters were re-elected.

The principal item on the Council's agenda was the consideration of the first report of its preparatory committee, established on July 15 to revise the draft convention drawn up in 1941/42 for submission to an international wheat conference, to the end that a complete draft agreement may be submitted to the earliest possible date.

## Civilians Get Larger Portion of Rice

Civilians will be allocated approximately 8 million 100-pound bags of milled rice during the 12 months ending June 30, 1947, as compared with 7 million bags consumed in the corresponding period 1945-46, it has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The total allocable supply has been estimated at approximately 19 million bags—about the same as last year. Commercial exports this year are expected to total about 4,251,000 bags, shipments to United States territories about 3,104,000 bags, deliveries to the Department's Production and Marketing Administration for the Philippines and UNRRA (China) about 3,032,000 bags, and to United States military and war services about 586,000 bags.

## Government to Continue Wheat Buying

P.M.A. is continuing the purchase for export of wheat offered on the basis of ceiling prices in effect June 30 at basic terminal markets, in accordance with the announcement issued by the agency June 30. The following ceiling prices were in effect at that time:

No. 2 hard winter and soft red winter, \$1.955 track, Chicago; No. 1 dark northern spring, \$1.875 track, Minneapolis and Duluth; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.855 track, Kansas City; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.955 track, Galveston; No. 1 hard winter and soft white, \$1.855, Portland, Ore.

The price at other markets or seaports will be based on or related to prices paid at the above named terminal markets.

To track prices will be added applicable earned markups and elevations as determined by the Grain Branch field office directors. Because of increased freight rates and handling charges the foregoing terminal price basis will not entirely reflect the old ceiling price to producers in all areas, but does provide a practical basis for buying wheat for export. Twenty-four-hour public notice will be given in advance of any change in the foregoing PMA wheat purchase price level, but no notice of a change will be issued on any Saturday, Sunday or market holiday.

To Aug. 7, P.M.A. has purchased approximately 28,000,000 bus. of 1946 crop wheat (25,000,000 set-aside wheat and 3,000,000 bus. on the open market), all of which will apply against the export goal of 250,000,000 bus. for the current marketing year.

JOHN STRACHEY, food minister of Great Britain, told Parliament that Washington officials had agreed to ship 17,000,000 bus. of wheat to Britain this summer.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 15.—Most elevators and storage bins are filled and wheat is piled on ground thruout the territory. As we are able to furnish cars to relieve elevators, they in turn accept the wheat piled on the ground.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co.

Big Springs, Neb.—Because of the scarcity of railroad cars needed to haul to market the grain already in storage, trucks bringing grain to elevators here were compelled to stand in line from four to five days before unloading, during the first part of August.—G. M. H.

Spokane, Wash.—Carload inspections of wheat at the Spokane terminal during July, the first month of the new harvest, amounted to 777. This compared with 1178 for the corresponding period a year ago, and is attributed by cash wheat houses to the shortage of box cars.—F. K. H.

Neponset, Ill., Aug. 9.—Jos. R. Stetson, owner of a farm in Neponset Township, brot to the Farmers Grain Elevator Co. one of the largest yields of oats produced this year in Illinois, 100 bus. per acre produced upon an accurately measured field containing 14 acres. It was Boone oats, planted on the contour, on land treated with phosphate and limestone. An additional 14-acre field, also planted on the contour, produced a yield of 90 bus. per acre.

Manvel, N. D.—Farmers Union Elevator Co. has been shipping wheat to Great Lakes loading points by truck as the elevator is crammed with 1946 grain and unable to get railroad cars. First load hauled out was of 500 bus. and two trucks daily continued hauling until the congestion is relieved. Consigned to dock storage facilities at Superior, Wis., the trucking operation required 8 to 9 hrs. from point to point.—A. M. M.

Elkhart, Kan.—More than half a million bushels of wheat has moved out of stations here, at Wilburton and at Libby since the grain car situation has been corrected. A recent survey of the shipping situation disclosed that the three points had loaded out 300 carloads of wheat, 250 of this total going from Elkhart. Considerably more than this amount of wheat still remains in storage on farms and in elevators of the county.—G. M. H.

Condon, Ore., Aug. 15.—Elevators here are groaning as the '46 wheat harvest in Gilliam County continues. Reports from both elevators indicated that upwards of 40,000 bus. a day are pouring in. Quality is reported to be excellent in all varieties, several tests running better than 50 lbs. to the bushel, and moisture content as low as 8 per cent. Yields are above last year's average, with most fields running 25-30 bus. to the acre. Several are reported higher. Golden 40 fold averaged 45 bus. for 125-acre tract.—F. K. H.

### Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	43,084	11,267		
Chicago	1,130,000	1,538,000	416,000	814,000
Duluth-Superior	65,700	2,398,800	317,210	3,079,190
Ft. William	1,027,938	1,998,417	2,559,976	2,917,232
Ft. Worth	8,000	65,600		16,000
Hutchinson	12,500	75,000		
Indianapolis	2,000	10,000		20,000
Kansas City	665,600	945,600	580,800	804,800
Milwaukee	2,470,650	3,079,208	552,420	1,298,880
Minneapolis	5,124,600	3,103,200	3,551,400	3,534,200
New Orleans	4,800			
Omaha	608,922	396,000	418,750	280,000
Philadelphia	1,635	9,815		18,501
Portland	150,904	79,982		26,967
St. Joseph	70,300	237,500	17,100	150,100
Seattle	120,000	124,800		
Superior	24,334	1,230,756	55,798	1,304,006
Toledo	58,500	174,000	18,000	27,000
Wichita	11,200	3,200	9,600	3,200

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 22.—For the week ended Aug. 15, the following quantities of wheat and coarse grain, in bushels, were delivered from farms in western Canada: Wheat, except durum, 2,030,153; durum, 28,372; oats, 1,241,560; barley, 935,586; rye, 224,661; flaxseed, 52,781; since Aug. 1, 1946, as compared with the like period in 1945, shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 3,438,325 (735,334); durum, 39,643 (4,763); oats, 2,033,709 (671,418); barley, 1,664,236 (338,398); rye 491,712 (54,827); flaxseed, 99,229 (16,416).—Herbert Marshall, O.B.E., Dominion Statistician.

### From Abroad

HYBRID corn is being introduced in the United States occupied zone of Germany.

NICARAGUA has forbidden export of grain and cereals because of lack of rains for three months.—P. J. P.

ROMANIA'S corn crop is threatened by drought. The harvest is not expected to meet domestic requirements.

BERLIN—The Soviet zone of Germany is producing pre-war quantities of grain, potatoes and sugar.

ARGENTINA is holding tight to its supplies of linseed oil in the expectation of the United States raising its bid.

ETHIOPIA'S government, having been granted a loan of \$3,000,000 by the U. S. Export-Import Bank, will buy flour mill equipment and oil expellers.

THE PHILIPPINE Government agreed Aug. 8 to sell the entire exportable surplus of copra and coconut oil to the Commodity Credit Corporation or its designee for one year beginning July 1, 1946.

ARGENTINE exporters of corn are required to obtain licenses for each shipment, issued on presentation of certificate by ministers of foreign countries that the sale has been effected.

ROME reports that large quantities of Italian wheat are being smuggled into Yugoslavia. The wheat shortage is serious in Yugoslavia, where the equivalent of \$133 is being paid in lire for one quintal, 220 lbs., of wheat.

AUSTRALIAN wheat stocks at the end of June totalled 67 million bushels. Crop conditions are very good in southern New South

Wales, Victoria, South Australia and West Australia with the possibility of a record crop in Victoria and South Australia. Conditions are poor in northern New South Wales, while no wheat has yet been sown in Queensland, where drought conditions prevail.—Cable from Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne.

THE RAPID EXPORT movement from Argentina of those grains which were left in the hands of the private trade—namely maize, barley and oats—speaks volumes for the efficient manner in which grain traders handle the job. But a different story is to be told in respect of wheat and linseed, articles controlled by the Government. We see, for instance, that in almost five months only 2,718,000 quarters of wheat have been exported and extremely little linseed, yet both commodities are urgently needed in Europe. That, of course, is a consequence of price fixing.—Times of Argentina.

### 1946 Wheat Crop Loan Rates Up 3 Cents

Increases in 1946-crop wheat loan rates because of higher parity prices were authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Aug. 7.

The new rates will average nationally about \$1.49 a bushel on the farm loan basis, up 3 cents from the average announced by the Department on June 11. The 1945-crop average was \$1.38 a bushel.

The new rates reflect the legislative requirement of 90 per cent of parity at the beginning of the marketing year, July 1.

The new schedule of loan values at selected terminal markets is as follows: No. 1 hard winter wheat at Kansas City, \$1.65; at Omaha, \$1.65; at Galveston, \$1.73; at Chicago, \$1.70; at St. Louis, \$1.70. No. 1 soft white or western wheat at Portland, \$1.60. No. 1 heavy dark northern spring at Minneapolis, \$1.67. No. 1 red winter at Chicago, \$1.70; at St. Louis, \$1.70; at Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$1.81; and at Louisville, \$1.72.

### Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	358,939	115,968	249,568	
Chicago	9,851,000	3,630,000	3,117,000	1,543,000
Duluth-Superior	685,070	250,240	628,800	590,775
Ft. William	3,212,105	8,605,297	5,801,339	11,695,272
Ft. Worth	436,000	376,000	92,000	146,000
Hutchinson	1,500			
Indianapolis	907,500	302,500	705,000	255,000
Kansas City	1,076,000	384,000	546,000	246,000
Milwaukee	482,400	43,700	418,000	106,875
Minneapolis	6,448,800	3,506,400	4,924,800	3,117,600
New Orleans	148,811	16,000	23,500	4,056
Omaha	1,047,200	662,200	897,600	527,402
Philadelphia	2,976	9,972	13,394	21,656
Portland	140,570	113,501		
St. Joseph	613,600	618,320	73,160	42,480
Seattle	100,000	146,000		
Superior	194,032	186,662	73,808	234,074
Toledo	749,700	444,725	504,000	293,100
Wichita	18,000		16,000	

### Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1945, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	4,462,165	8,130,935	4,524,603	5,187,646
Chicago	6,419,000	6,043,000	2,284,000	2,167,000
Duluth-Superior	1,367,680	16,029,420	4,506,000	17,615,105
Ft. Wm.	8,287,163	47,860,256	12,988,509	43,555,066
Ft. Worth	5,025,400	6,097,000	2,188,200	989,800
Hutchinson	8,910,000	11,740,950		
Indianapolis	3,353,800	4,548,600	1,359,000	1,870,200
Kan. City	35,096,400	36,181,800	13,630,600	10,091,200
Milwaukee	752,000	988,800	474,740	434,520
Minn'olis	2,524,800	8,171,200	1,371,200	4,776,000
N. Orleans	655,462	1,144,703	2,339,500	1,219,450
Omaha	9,293,646	6,845,900	5,147,200	1,864,630
Phila.	2,247,328	4,637,266	2,964,755	4,182,479
Portland	749,190	1,182,536	9,303	155,475
St. Joseph	5,480,680	4,801,930	2,177,430	1,308,630
Seattle	1,911,000	1,900,400		
Superior	798,266	7,925,908	2,946,543	8,933,220
Toledo	5,521,600	5,158,500	1,174,700	2,221,900
Wichita	7,000,200	14,846,400	4,467,600	6,640,200

### Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	5,406	470,911		372,808
Chicago	62,000	449,000	33,000	2,084,000
Duluth-Superior		3,375		104,680
Ft. William	36,946	143,883	84,501	303,818
Ft. Worth	1,500			
Hutchinson	3,750	2,500		
Indianapolis	1,800	52,200	1,800	48,600
Kansas City	28,500	21,000	15,000	21,000
Milwaukee		8,100		3,420
Minneapolis	144,000	276,800	46,400	449,600
Omaha	162,944	145,800	104,400	108,000
Philadelphia	9,193	332,956	9,404	620,316
St. Joseph	8,650			
Superior		719		4,819



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Harrison, Ark.—A modern co-operative feed mill has been opened here.—P. J. P.

Dumas, Ark.—J. E. Freeman has installed a new electric grist mill here.—P. J. P.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Walton Rice Mill has completed the installation of its new \$350,000 rice drying plant and is ready for the season's run. The large 67,000-lb. drier will reduce the moisture content in rice before it goes thru the Walton firm's newly developed Malek process.

Newport, Ark.—The Simpson Feed Co. is building a 60,000-bu. small grain elevator adjoining its warehouses. The new elevator will be 70 ft. high and have three concrete bins. The building will be of sheet iron. A new scales, 10x40 ft. deck, will be installed. At present the company is making some of its own hog feed and grinding its own bran and mash as well as chicken feed. This is the second construction program of the company since it was started more than a year ago and since it was taken over by Joe Simpson about seven months ago. It began business as the Baird-Simpson Co. Joe Simpson, who now owns controlling stock, is an experienced feed wholesaler, having been in business in Missouri and later at Ozark, Franklin County, Ark., before moving his family to Newport. The company now employs 20 persons and distributes products of General Mills thruout the territory.—J. H. G.

## CALIFORNIA

Wilmington, Cal.—An explosion and subsequent fire at the Mormon Island plant of the Copra Oil & Meal Co. Aug. 23 resulted in damage estimated at over \$350,000.—P. J. P.

Los Banos, Cal.—The Golden State Co., Ltd., recently bot the Lumber & Supply Co. warehouse and feed milling equipment and will use the space for warehousing their own supplies and products, R. W. Van Auker, local Golden State manager, stated.

Lemoore, Cal.—The local branch plant of the Hanford Milling Co. burned July 19. Damage estimated at about \$100,000 by R. J. Hollis, co-owner of the company. C. G. De Raad, partner with Mr. Hollis in the business and local manager, said the blaze is believed to have started in machinery of the plant, which consisted of a large warehouse and mill. The company will continue to serve its customers thru the Hanford store until a new plant can be built here. Mr. Hollis stated construction will start as soon as possible.

## CANADA

Armstrong, B. C.—Buckerfields, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., has purchased the Inland Flour Mills, which has a daily capacity of 50 bbls. of flour. The plant will be remodeled into a modern feed mill as soon as materials are available. No change in personnel is contemplated.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian government has purchased the Wheat Pool Building, an 8-story structure, for the Canadian Wheat Board from a Toronto syndicate. The building, erected in 1928 for the Grain Co-operatives, has been occupied by them ever since. The Wheat Board took space on several floors 11 years ago at the time of its formation. It now finds it needs more room. The Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., has purchased the Lombard Bldg., one block distant, to accommodate the staffs of the three wheat pools.

Goderich, Ont.—Goderich Elvtr. & Transit Co., Ltd., reports net profits, including refundable portion of taxes, of \$96,054 for the year ending March 31, 1946. This compared with \$95,810 for the preceding year. Working capital increased to \$408,567 from \$364,451 last year.

Ottawa, Ont.—Under the provisions of Order in Council P. C. 3222, issued July 30, 1946, under direction of the Oils & Fats Administration, and announced by the Canadian Wheat Board, during the crop year 1946-47 the top grade of Canadian flax must be sold on the basis of \$2.75 bu. for domestic processing. The above price applies to No. 1 Canada western flax, basis in store Fort William and Port Arthur, while No. 1 Canadian eastern flax is basis in store Montreal. Grades Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are 4c, 13c and 17c, respectively, under the top grade.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board recently announced delivery quotas on wheat, oats and barley for the start of the 1946-47 crop year. The delivery quota of wheat, effective Aug. 1, is 10 bus. per authorized acre at all delivery points for either old or new crop deliveries. The quota on barley, also effective Aug. 1 and covering old and new crop deliveries, is set at 10 bus. per acre. Producers could deliver oats, either new or old, up to and including Aug. 15, without any quota, and oats delivered during this period will not count as deliveries against quota that will be established effective Aug. 16.

## COLORADO

Peconic, Colo.—The Robinson Elevator property was recently damaged by high wind and hail on roofs, windows and sides.

Burlington, Colo.—The Robinson Elevator has completed the installation of some new elevator equipment to speed up handling grain to meet the present congested demand for elevator space.

Hudson, Colo.—Howard Dixon, Keenesburg and Hudson grain elevator owner, was seriously burned on the face, arms and hands in an explosion and fire that occurred while he was working in a barley bin at the old Carlson Elevator. He lowered an electric light cord and bulb into the bin, the explosion resulting from a short circuit in the wiring and gases rising from the bin. After emergency treatment he was removed to Denver General Hospital.

## ILLINOIS

Franklin Grove, Ill.—The Lee County Grain Ass'n purchased the Blake building and is dismantling it.

Wing, Ill.—The Quaker Oats Co. has purchased the Kohler Bros. elevator and taken possession of the business.

Tabor, Ill.—The DeWitt County Co-op. Grain Co. elevator is undergoing repairs. The metal siding is being reroofed and the cupola repaired.

Hume, Ill.—Roy McMullen has resigned as local manager of the Graham-Decker Elvtr. Co. and Wayne Howe of Brocton has succeeded him.

Ullrich, Ill.—Claus Hansen of Arthur is new manager of the McBee Grain Co., succeeding Jim Ray, who resigned and has moved west with his family.

Glasford, Ill.—One of the motors on the feed mill at the Glasford Grain & Milling Co. burned out recently, temporarily stopping grinding at the plant pending repairs.

Buda, Ill.—The S. C. Bartlett Co. elevator in West Buda, on the North Western railroad, is being razed and the lumber hauled to Buda to be used in rebuilding the elevator that burned.

Bloomington, Ill.—Paul Allison has moved his family here from Greenvew, Ill., Allison & Co. having purchased a grain brokerage office here and two grain elevators at Brokaw and Holder.

Rockford, Ill.—The Swanson-Plambeck Co., manufacturer of farm feeds, has been sold to the Northern Illinois Corp., DeKalb. The deal included a modern concrete grain elevator, a three-story brick and a one-story warehouse.

Weston, Ill.—We just finished painting our two elevators with a coat of aluminum paint and also all of our other buildings, including office, feed house, lumber shed and roofing house.—Weston Grain Co., W. W. Lühring, Mgr.

Aurora, Ill.—Frank Holt, who broke a bone in a foot while playing tennis July 4, has recovered sufficiently to soon resume his activities with the Holt Products Co. here. He has been confined to his home in Milwaukee since the accident.

Kankakee, Ill.—The Borden Co. let contract to the Crosby Const. Co. for its million-bushel concrete elevator, composed of three legs of 15,000 bus. each and 21 cylindrical tanks designed to provide bulk storage for a French soybean solvent plant of 150 tons daily capacity.

Pekin, Ill.—Residents of the neighborhood around the Norris Grain Co. recently presented a petition to the city council asking the grain company be stopped in blowing waste products in the air. The petition stated that the air was filled with bits of husks and chaff which made living in the district uncomfortable.

Danville, Ill.—Fire in the headhouse of the Lauhoff Grain Co. Aug. 17, believed to have been started by a bolt of lightning, gave firemen a tough fire-fighting job 160 ft. above the street level. Flames were confined to the cupola, however, the loss estimated at about \$600 and included machinery in the headhouse.—P. J. P.

Danville, Ill.—The Borden Co., New York, N. Y., has purchased the Armstrong Food Co., Inc., which has a plant here and offices at Sherburne, N. Y., and will add pet foods to its line of livestock and poultry feeds thru its acquisition. W. E. Armstrong will continue as president of the new subsidiary. Mr. Armstrong founded the firm in 1944.

Carthage, Ill.—The Hancock Grain Co. has contracted to purchase the property of the Denver Co-operative Elvtr. Co., consisting of elevators located at Denver, Bowen, Basco and West Point, all in Hancock County. To enable the deal to be consummated the directors of the Hancock Grain Co. have authorized the sale of 250 shares of Class "A" preferred stock. The transfer of these properties is to be completed by Sept. 1.—P. J. P.

Fairview, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a 60x120 ft. service and farm implements building at the west edge of town, to be completed this fall. However, officials stated, it is doubtful if it can be occupied before next spring because of delay in installing a heating plant because of scarcity of materials. The building will be of brick construction with plate glass front. A 40x60 ft. display room will be a feature of the new structure. Main offices of the company will be located in the building. A 30-ton scale will be installed among other new equipment.



## PAST - PRESENT and FUTURE

THE PASSING SHOW - Courage - Common Sense - Will Power and Hope - were stressed by the early fathers in building the Republic. These words put into action **have mighty power** to uplift and carry on. They are as necessary **now** as **then**.

In the last century and a half America produced more in service - science - invention and human betterment than did all the balance of the world combined during the last two thousand years. And **America is not going to pieces now**. She's on the way to more startling discoveries - greater achievements - climbing to new heights - economic and spiritual.

Constructive changes? - sure - that's Nature's way - also the American Way. But we're wondering - is there a socialistic tendency in our governmental affairs and in certain business institutions? Is it spreading? We're told that "it can't happen here". But **we've recently seen** it happen in one of the most individualistic nations of the earth. Why not put it **squarely up** to the common sense and civic conscience of the American people? They're quick to act if danger threatens the Republic. And they'll **likely blast some** of these isms into "kingdom come". And then the Flag will continue to wave - in all its original meaning - in **"your land and mine."**

## LOWELL HOIT &amp; CO.

Alton, Ill.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co. has started construction of its \$2,000,000 flour mill that will replace the one destroyed by fire last March. Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

Holcomb, Ill.—The Smith-Sheaff two elevators, coal and lumber yards have been sold to the Northern Illinois Corp. which has taken possession of the business. The south elevator will be continued in the same manner as a grain outlet with a complete farm store for service to the farming area. Incoming grain will be used to help fill channels of supply for both the feed and seed operations of the corporation. The north elevator will be used exclusively as a station for procuring and processing grain for seed. Equipment has been purchased to transform the location into a modern seed processing plant. Both Fred Smith and Robert Sheaff are expected to become associated with the new firm in the fall.

## CHICAGO NOTES

The Calcium Carbonate Co. has moved its offices to 222 W. Adams St.

Herbert P. Farrell, 51, of Gurnee, a grain broker in Chicago for a number of years, died recently in St. Therese Hospital, Waukegan.

John E. McAuley, a member of the Board of Trade since 1933, died Aug. 22.

Allied Mills, Inc., reported net income for the year ended June 30 of \$1,786,544, equal to \$2.23 a share on 800,589 outstanding shares, a 47.6 per cent increase from \$1,210,667, or \$1.51 on the same number of shares in the 1945 fiscal year.

To assure a continuing supply of necessary raw materials for its amino products division, International Minerals & Chemical Corp. has acquired one-half interest as well as contracting for the entire output of wheat gluten of the recently formed Wheat Products Co. of Jefferson City, Mo.

The Chicago Feed Club's annual golf outing will be held Sept. 12 at the Itasca Country Club, Itasca, Ill., Stuart Nordvall, chairman of the group's golf com'tee, has announced. A full day of entertainment is planned, including prizes for golfers and non-golfers alike. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. at the club. Golf and dinner tickets at \$7.50 each and dinner only tickets at \$4 should be ordered from Mr. Nordvall, Chicago Feed Club, 223 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

The following were admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Howard C. Moench, Roxbury, Conn.; Arthur Mark, New York, N. Y.; Albert J. Stallman, Chicago.

S. N. Cavitt and W. H. Ogden, members of the Board of Trade, and who have been associated with the grain business in Chicago for the past 25 years, have formed the firm of Cavitt & Ogden, to deal in cash grain, with offices at 1536 Utilities Building.

Local members of the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and their friends were the guests of Vice Pres. J. A. Higgons, Jr., at dinner the evening of Aug. 30 where Samuel D. Jackson, governor of the Associated Commodity Exchanges, made an address on Free Markets and Mr. Higgons reported on the Ass'n's participation in the fight to have grain ceilings left off.

Wheat futures trading on the Chicago Board of Trade was resumed Monday, Aug. 26, in January, March and May delivery. May wheat opened at \$1.60 per bushel and sold down a little over 4 cents. When trading was discontinued June 13 the required margin was 10 cents. Now the Clearing House requires 25 cents. Grades deliverable are No. 1 northern and dark, northern spring, No. 2 grades of hard, dark, hard and yellow hard winter and No. 2 red. Heavy northern spring or heavy dark northern spring and No. 1 grades of the winter classes is deliverable at 1 cent premium.

Directors of the Board of Trade Aug. 27 ordered that effective immediately the following initial margins on the various grain futures transactions, other than hedging or spreading transactions, shall apply: 35c a bushel on wheat; 30c a bushel on corn and barley; 10c a bushel on oats; 35c a bushel on rye; 25c a bushel on soybeans. Either the above margin requirements shall apply, or the Clearing House margin requirement, whichever is higher. The previous minimum margin requirements were 10c a bushel for wheat and oats; 35c for corn, barley and rye, and 25c for soybeans.

Steve Babirak has joined Borden's Soybean Processing Co. as a bean buyer and will have offices in the Bankers Building. Mr. Babirak formerly was a buyer for Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co. According to C. E. Butler, pres. of Borden's Soybean Processing Co., increased capacity and needs have made it advisable to open soybean buying offices here. Recent expansion of the division includes increased elevator capacity at Waterloo, Ia.; recently completed elevators at Fort Dodge, Ia., and a protein fractionation plant at Kankakee, Ill., now under construction. Present buying offices at Waterloo and Fort Dodge will be maintained in addition to the new Chicago office.

The Illinois Country Grain & Feed Institute opened auspiciously Aug. 21 for the three-day sessions in what was formerly the smoking room of the Board of Trade. Seventy-five veterans had registered for the training course in elevator management. Harry C. Schaack, pres. of the Board, made an inspiring address at the opening, giving the students a well-rounded view of the service of the Board to the grain trade. Among the instructors were W. B. Combs of the U.S.D.A.; F. C. Bisson, director of public relations of the Board; W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and L. J. Norton of the University of Illinois.

## INDIANA

Lowell, Ind.—The Dinwiddie Elevator, formerly operated by the Lowell Grain & Hay Co., is being razed.

Seymour, Ind.—Bliss Milling Co. has opened a retail and wholesale feed store here with Al J. Schroer as manager.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Miss Ima V. Hobgood is new sec'y and assistant to Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. She succeeds Mrs. Ruby Beaver.



Bluffton, Ind.—The two elevators operating here will be merged if consumation of the plan of the Farmers Grain Co. to purchase the Bluffton Milling Co. is completed.

Attica, Ind.—A motor on the corn sheller at the Jones Bros. elevator burned out recently but prompt action of Mr. Jones and his help with fire extinguishers put the fire out before the fire department arrived.

Union City, Ind.—O. L. Ross has sold his elevator, operated as the Ross Elevator, to the two Moffitt brothers of Raymond, O., who own and operate the Moffitt Elvtr. Co. there. The new owners will take possession of their new business early in September. Mr. Ross is president of the Darke County Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Boonville, Ind.—The Warrick County Co-operative Ass'n. which took over the properties of the Boonville Mills recently, now is receiving large quantities of wheat. Walter Rauth, manager, says the mill will start grinding wheat within a short time. Since the change in ownership the mill has continued to turn out the Daniel Boone feeds.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—There are eight portable machines at work cleaning and treating seed wheat for farmers in Vanderburgh, Daviess, Posey, Pike, Knox, Sullivan and Warrick Counties in southern Indiana. These machines are handling about 500 bus. of wheat each day, making a total of 4,000 bus. of seed being cleaned in these counties daily.—W. B. C.

Packerton, Ind.—Mrs. Sarah Bowser, Warsaw, recently filed action in circuit court to stop sale of the assets of the Packerton Elevator to the Kosciusko County Farm Bureau Co-op. She is a stockholder and maintains the capital stock of the elevator company rather than the assets should have been sold to the farm bureau, thus saving a considerable sum in federal taxes for each stockholder. The Packerton Elevator, operated for a number of years past by a company of farmers and other stockholders, was taken over on July 5 by the Kosciusko County Farm Bureau, which has been operating the business since.

## IOWA

Avoca, Ia.—Rondal Johnson is new field man at the Avoca Alfalfa Milling Co. plant.

Ogden, Ia.—R. A. Scott has added custom grinding and mixing service at his Ogden Grain Co. elevator.

Keokuk, Ia.—Leonard A. Zerull has been named superintendent of the General Mills Purity Oats plant.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Ralston Purina Co. has started construction of its 820,000-bu. storage structure, to cost \$324,564.

Leverett (Marathon p. o.), Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has opened its local elevator with Wallace Johnson in charge.

Wesley, Ia.—The Kunz grain office has been moved to the Fred A. Diekmann home, where Mr. Diekmann will have his office.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is building a 60x148 ft. lumber yard, foundation of which has been completed.

Cleghorn, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co., Alva Froelich, manager, is installing a new corn drier, construction having started in July.

Sigourney, Ia.—C. H. Frescoln and son, Merrill R. Frescoln, have purchased the Bruns Seed & Grain business, taking possession Aug. 12.

Dow City, Ia.—The Dow City Elevator has installed a new 22 ft. dump scale. The elevator is owned by the Taylor Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.

Clarinda, Ia.—The Van Buskirk Grain & Coal Co. will move an elevator from Page Center to a site here at the south end of 9th St., on Garfield, where the old C. B. & Q. roundhouse stood. A cement base has been put in and the 6,000-bu. structure will be placed on the site. An additional 2,000 bus. capacity will be added by building an addition over the driveway.

Sheldon, Ia.—Big Four Co-operative Ass'n is installing an additional screw press unit in its soybean processing plant, making three presses in all.

Elkhorn, Ia.—Raymond Jensen, recently discharged from the army, is a new employee at the Elkhorn Elevator, succeeding Max Friend of Harlan.

Sac City, Ia.—Williams Grain & Milling Co. is installing a new screw-press and drier in its processing plant, bringing the capacity up to three presses.

Lavinia, Ia.—Leo J. Delamore of Beaver is new manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator, succeeding V. E. Riedmiller, who is retiring from active business.

Fayette, Ia.—Vern Stephenson has purchased the Shaffer Sales & Distributing Co., wholesale and retail feed business started here last spring. Possession was given Aug. 1.

Peterson, Ia.—H. R. Lindberg, former manager of the local Farmers Elevator, started on his new job Aug. 12 as field representative of the Farmers Elvtr. Service Co.

Eldon, Ia.—Don R. Shields, former ass't manager at the A. D. Hayes Elvtr. Co. elevator, has succeeded C. H. Frascoll as manager, the latter having bot an elevator in Sigourney.

Spencer, Ia.—The Spencer Alfalfa Mill Co. has been organized, capitalized at \$97,300; John W. Cory, pres.; Harry Noel, vice-pres.; C. W. Dalbey, sec'y; Ace R. Rory, treasurer.

Glenwood, Ia.—The Iowa Alfalfa Co.'s plant went into operation Aug. 15. Chas. Kuncel, Jr., of Omaha is president and Wallace A. Haney, vice-pres. and general manager of the company.

Renwick, Ia.—Emil Lorenzen, who has been employed as second man at the Quaker Oats Co. elevator, resigned and will move to Grinnell Sept. 1 where he will work in a Chevrolet garage.

Peterson, Ia.—David Reed, discharged from the army last November, is new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. elevator, succeeding Mayor H. R. Lindberg, who will go into a state job.

Delmar, Ia.—Thé Delmar Grain & Feed Co., Inc., was incorporated with capital stock of \$125,000, to deal in grains, feeds, seeds, mill feeds, lumber, fence material, etc.; R. L. Guise, pres.; Wilmer Lary, vice-pres., and Katherine H. Guise, sec'y-treas.

Sioux City, Ia.—Sherman Bros. has been incorporated; a produce and dehydration business; capital stock, \$400,000. Officers: H. M. Sherman, pres.; R. Sherman, vice-pres.; Edwin Sherman, sec'y-treas.

Dike, Ia.—Material for the new Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator is arriving and work on the structure will start soon. Investors in the building certificates to finance the improvement are coming in very satisfactorily.

Chariton, Ia.—The Dannen Mills is enlarging the storage capacity of its elevator by construction of four steel and concrete storage bins with a total capacity of 70,000 bus. The bins are 48 ft. high with a 28 ft. diameter.

Denhart (Kanawha p.o.), Ia.—The Davis Elvtr. Co., Inc., has been incorporated with capital stock of \$100,000 divided into shares of \$100 each; to buy, sell, handle and store corn and grains of all kinds; Everett W. Davis, Peoria, Ill.; Chas. C. Davis, Pasadena, Cal.; Geo. A. Arnold, Kanawha; Paul F. Davis, Henderson, Ill., and Dale C. Davis, Pitwood, Ill.

Harlan, Ia.—Rae E. Walters has resigned as chief of the Regional O.P.A. office at Chicago and will return here, to take active charge of his grain, feed, hatchery and rendering business and his farm holdings, which, during his absence, his nephew, Burdette Lundberg, has looked after. Mr. Walters has served his government a little over four years and refused to accept compensation for his services.

Sloan, Ia.—A 250-lb. safe taken from the office of the Pratt Grain Co. by robbers the preceding week-end, was found Aug. 19 in a roadside ditch five miles south of here. It had been opened and rifled of currency, about \$100. Records, insurance policies and approximately \$4,000 in checks were recovered, Adam Pratt, a partner in the firm said. The burglars had been unsuccessful in their attempts to break into a 1,000-lb. safe in the same office from which they carried the smaller safe.

## KANSAS

Hutchinson, Kan.—Young & Sons Mercantile Co. elevator building and its contents were damaged badly by fire recently.

Chapman, Kan.—The Chapman Dehydrating Co. is in full operation, W. W. Mitchell, manager of the new plant, announced.

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ENGINEERS PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS



Hiawatha, Kan.—A fire at the Thompson Soya Mill on the night of Aug. 12 destroyed 150 sacks of alfalfa meal.—P. J. P.

Ogollah, Kan.—C. C. Ridgway has resigned as manager of the Robinson Elevator, and Carol Newcomer has succeeded him in this position.

Horton, Kan.—Grain in the Horton Grain Co. elevator, which burned Aug. 2, has been sold to a Kansas City firm to make into hog feed.—P. J. P.

Morrill, Kan.—The Morrill Elevator, operated by Frank and Elmer Isch, is installing a new 45x10 ft. Fairbanks dial scale and changing and building an office.

Berwick (Sabetha p.o.), Kan.—V. A. Wittmer bought the Noah Edelman elevator and will operate it as the Wittmer Grain Co., the change effective Sept. 1.

Zurich, Kan.—W. A. Griswold has resigned as associated manager of the Robinson Elevator, having worked with L. W. Hockett, manager, for the past few months.

Bluff City, Kan.—Gilbert C. Mayo is new manager of the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator, succeeding Wayne Turner who resigned to devote his time to the Turner Hdw. Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—O. J. Stevens has been admitted to membership on the Hutchinson Board of Trade. Mr. Stevens formerly was in business here but has been more recently with the Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Elkhart, Kan.—The old elevators and warehouse of the Elkhart Co-operative Equity Exchange, which have been replaced by larger, more modern structures and have outlived their usefulness will soon go on the auction block.—G. M. H.

Riley, Kan.—The Masterson Produce Co. was purchased recently by Nevin Barkley and Melvin Thompson of Clay Center. Mr. Barkley has been employed at the Swift plant in Clay Center for five years and Mr. Thompson also has been in produce business for several years.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Geo. H. Bidwell, Bidwell Grain Co., and Otto Will of the Western Terminal Elevtr. Co., recently admitted to membership in the Hutchinson Board of Trade, entertained Hutchinson grain men at a picnic at the country home of J. R. Marts, Farmers Co-operative Commission Co.

Emporia, Kan.—Because of the drouth here, the Elk Valley Alfalfa Mills, Inc., found it necessary to suspend production of dehydrated alfalfa, and are now dehydrating soybeans instead. Nearly 100 acres of sown soybeans, yielding about one ton per acre, have been harvested for dehydration.—G.M.H.

Manhattan, Kan.—Experimental work on sorghums, corn and soybeans will be reviewed at an agronomy field day at Kansas State College in Manhattan, Sept. 5. Visitors will meet at the agronomy farm buildings at 1:30 p.m. During the afternoon both variety and cultural method studies will be stressed.—G. M. H.

Spearville, Kan.—Thieves broke into the office of the Farmers Elevator one night recently, but were discovered and frightened away by the night watchman whose suspicions were aroused when he found the neon sign turned off and the elevator door locked. He notified Fred L. Laudick, manager, and together they entered the office to find the cash register had been rifled of small change and the vault opened and valuable papers strewn about.

Willard, Kan.—J. D. Henderson has filed suit against Merilatt Brothers, operators of the Geo. W. Merilatt elevator, for \$604.64 which he claims 350.2 bus. of grain he says he stored in the elevator over nine years ago and worth in Topeka at that time \$402.50, is worth today. Henderson claims to have receipts for the wheat.—G. M. H.

Fort Scott, Kan.—Fire caused damages estimated at \$30,000 to the Goodlander Mills Co. plant on Aug. 23 when it swept thru the headhouse and elevator at the mill. Firemen brought the flames under control before they reached the flour mill proper. Feed mill operations continued but flour mill work was halted because of the damage.—G. M. H.

Ottawa, Kan.—The Soybean Products Co., a division of the Borden Co., recently closed down temporarily because of the restrictions on sugar. The plant has operated here for four years. The company's plant at Elgin, Ill., meanwhile is producing all the product permitted to be sold now; when sugar restrictions permit the Ottawa plant will be reopened.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce final steps were taken for incorporation of the state corn show, to be known henceforth as the Kansas State Corn Show, Inc., a non-profit organization. By-laws were formulated and a list of incorporators was approved. The corn show, which will be held Nov. 20-22, will be extensively advertised and publicized.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Leroy Livingston, 37, long associated with the grain trade here, died of a heart attack in his car, en route from a vacation in Colorado to Mercedes, Tex., where he planned to live on a citrus farm he had purchased. Mr. Livingston was manager of the local office of the Salina Terminal Elevator Co. for several years prior to June 1, when he resigned. He had changed a tire on his car in the extreme heat of the day and had gotten back in his car when he complained of feeling ill. He died within a few minutes.

Horton, Kan.—A grain elevator is being built where fire destroyed the elevator owned by the Lowe Grain & Feed Co. on Aug. 2. The new foundation will be started before the dismantling has been completed of the section that burned, according to W. J. Lowe, who is taking care of the elevator in the absence of Paul Lowe, owner and operator. Mr. Lowe is in Arkansas loading lumber for the new elevator. Nine laborers are tearing down the north section but have been hampered by the hot sun and numerous flies attracted by the stale grain. Much lumber is being salvaged and shucks will be carried off to the east of the elevator building.—G. M. H.

## KENTUCKY

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The Monarch Milling Co. will build a small feed plant to make mixed feeds, chicken feeds and meal.—T. A. McW.

Louisville, Ky.—John J. Bartman, owner of a mill and supply company at 941 East Chestnut St., reported to police Aug. 19 that thieves pried open the front door, worked the safe combination and took \$505 in cash and a \$50 gold watch.—P. J. P.

## LOUISIANA

Stirlington, La.—Sale of the Dixie Ordnance Works to Commercial Solvents Corp., New York, N. Y., for \$5,512,500 has been approved by War Assets Administration.

## MICHIGAN

Nashville, Mich.—The Nashville Elevator recently installed a new grain cleaner.

McBain, Mich.—The elevator building and contents of the Falmouth Co-operative Co. were totally destroyed by fire, first discovered about 3:00 a.m. on Aug. 13.

Huron, Mich.—Geo. J. Jenks recently retired as president of the Huron Milling Co. and has been succeeded by Geo. W. Ross. Mr. Ross has been executive vice-pres. for the past several years with headquarters in New York, N. Y.

Boyne, Mich.—Boyne City Co-op.'s new grain mill will be completed in time for this harvest. The three-story addition will house a fanning mill and vetch separator. Harry Tompkins, co-op. manager, stated other improvements being made at the plant will not be finished until late autumn.

Pewamo, Mich.—We are planning to build a concrete elevator with 10 bins, 10x40 ft. Equipment to be installed consists of two cleaners, two hopper scales, two legs from scales, a truck dump with leg feeding two bins over the cleaners, one loading spout from long elevator legs, as well as scales, manlift and other equipment.—Pewamo Elevtr. Co., Wm. Davarn.

Detroit, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Hotel Fort Shelby Sept. 5 and 6. The annual banquet will be enjoyed the evening of Sept. 5. The evening's address by Talbert Abrams, president of Abrams Aerial Survey Corp., Lansing. The Sept. 6 day's program will feature addresses by Ray Bowden, executive vice-pres. of Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n; Grant Thompson, Production & Marketing Adm., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Chas. Figy, Commissioner, Michigan Dept. of Agr.; Wayne Rice and Thos. Chapman, O.P.A., Washington, D. C.; D. E. McGarry, Production & Marketing Adm., Washington, D. C.; Maurice A. Doan, chairman, Michigan PMA Com'ite; Clarence Swanebeck, sec'y-treas. of Michigan Bean Council of Shippers & Growers.

East Lansing, Mich.—Registration will be held Sept. 27 at Michigan State College for the state's first one-year training course in elevator and farm supply business and management, Alvin E. Oliver, co-ordinator of the course has announced. The training plan includes six months of campus instruction and six months of actual work in the industry. Field trips to 15 outstanding elevators and feed mills are planned as supplements to the curriculum. Representatives of the feed industry will address meetings of the students. Entrance requirements for the elevator training course are: (1) three years of high school; or (2) satisfactory work experience and at least 19 years old; or (3) honorably discharged veterans of World War II. The "satisfactory work experience" requirement is determined by an individual conference with the college counselor. Tuition for the elevator and farm supply course is \$45 per quarter for Michigan residents and \$95 per quarter for non-residents. Booklets and application blanks for the course may be had by writing the Director of Short Courses, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

## MINNESOTA

Litchfield, Minn.—Leo Treese, formerly of Atwater, is new superintendent of the Farm Feed Manufacturing Co.

Waconia, Minn.—The Maiser Bros. Flour Mill recently installed a new 40-ton truck scale with 28-ft. concrete deck.

Crookston, Minn.—The C.P.A. has approved a permit for repair of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal elevator, to cost \$1,800.

Mankato, Minn.—Geo. C. Thomas, for 11 years with the McMillen Feed Mill of Fort Wayne, Ind., has become associated with the feed department of the Hubbard Milling Co.

# KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

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Windom, Minn.—W. G. Werner of North Branch, Minn., has purchased the Koep Feed Mill and is operating the business.

Clarkfield, Minn.—Donald DeMersseman was appointed manager of the Clarkfield Grain Co. elevators by the new owners, Sam Leslie and Wm. Grimes.

Atwater, Minn.—Leo Treese has resigned as manager of the Peavey Elevator to become associated with the Farm Feed Manufacturing Co. at Litchfield.

Wadena, Minn.—Norman G. Wiggins, 40, local manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., died of coronary thrombosis Aug. 13, after an illness of several months.

Brandon, Minn.—The H. F. Miller elevator, purchased recently by H. L. Jacobson of Minneapolis, is operating as the Brandon Grain Co. with Ted Gelling as manager.

Lake City, Minn.—A hot bearing on a receiving separator at the Tennant & Hoyt Co. elevator caused a small fire recently that was extinguished quickly with little damage.

Moorhead, Minn.—Following the fire that destroyed the Farmers Elevator the city council passed a resolution requiring installation of "dry" sprinkler systems in all local grain elevators.

Waterville, Minn.—Patrick Fitzpatrick, 24, manager of the Commander Elvtr. Co. elevator since July 1, was killed recently in an automobile accident occurring between New Prague and Jordan.

Browns Valley, Minn.—Palmer Hanson of Browns Valley and Dick Schley of Wahpeton, N. D., have purchased the elevator building and equipment from Wm. H. Jensen. The new owners took possession immediately.

Rowena (Clements p.o.), Minn.—Bins on the east side of the Farmers Elevator sprung open Aug. 13 from pressure of grain and about a carload of oats and flax poured to the ground. Melvin Beerman, manager, reported.

Strandquist, Minn.—Farmers and business men of the community organized the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n which recently purchased the Harry Evert elevator, and Arnold Anderson has been appointed manager of the elevator.

Forest Lake, Minn.—The E. J. Houle Co. will build a seed display and office building in the near future; to spend about \$8,000. We recently installed a new grinder and triple action mixer, with a premixer and gyro-whip sifter ahead of the mixer.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—Installation of grain handling equipment at the new Farmers Elevator was completed to allow receiving and shipment of grain. F. F. Young, manager, announced, but construction of the plant is still going on and will not be completed for several months.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Midway Processing Co. has been incorporated to sell, trade, ship, export and import all kinds of grain, cereals and other agricultural products; Samuel H. Maslon, Wayzata, Minn.; M. L. Grossman, F. S. Sigal, Minneapolis.

Edward E. Mitchell, 82, who had been associated with the grain business in Minneapolis since 1882, died Aug. 25. A past president of the Chamber of Commerce, he was president of the Great Western Grain Co. at the time of his retirement in 1936. For 60 years, he had been a familiar figure on the trading floor. His son, Edward J. Mitchell, also in the grain business, survives him.

E. T. Pettersen of Cargill, Inc., was elected president of the Northwest Country Elevators Ass'n at the annual meeting held here recently. L. J. Carlin, Peavey Elevators, was chosen vice-pres.; J. F. McElligott was named sec'y-treas. The new board of directors was elected at a meeting held here several weeks ago and include: R. G. Cargill, Truman Beggs, Ben C. McCabe, Leo J. Carlin, L. D. Weidt, E. T. Pettersen, N. J. Fitzgerald, E. S. Ferguson and H. I. McMillan.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Sydney Anderson has resigned as vice pres. and sec'y. of General Mills, Inc., to accept a post as director of the company.

William H. Dannel, of Minot, N. D., president of the D & B Elvtr. Co., Culbertson, Mont., has purchased a membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has announced the following changes and promotions in its list of officers: T. L. Daniels, who has been pres. of the company, has been promoted to be an executive vice-pres.; J. W. Moore, in charge of linseed oil sales, was promoted from an ass't vice-pres. to a vice-pres.; A. C. Hoehne, in charge of edible oil sales, was promoted from an ass't vice-pres. to a vice-pres.; F. E. Benson, who has been an ass't vice-pres. in charge of purchasing of soybeans, was promoted to be a vice-pres.; R. W. Capps, who has been an ass't to Vice-Pres. Daniels, was promoted to be a vice-pres.

Harrison G. Dickey was named chairman of the board of Van Dusen Harrington Co. and Totten P. Heffelfinger was named pres. at the company's annual meeting Aug. 8. Geo. Banning was elected vice-pres. and general manager of the commission department; R. W. Kemerer, vice-pres. and general manager of the Atlas Lumber Yards division, and Murl Hagstrom, ass't treasurer. Mr. Dickey has been pres. of the firm since 1933 and has been with the Peavey system for 56 years. Mr. Heffelfinger served as vice-pres. from July 30, 1930, until his entrance into the U. S. Navy in February, 1942. He was discharged with the rank of commander on Oct. 25, 1945. He was named executive vice-pres. of Van Dusen Harrington Co. Dec. 3, 1945.

General Mills, Inc., will construct a building adjacent to the research dept. laboratories on East Hennepin Ave. to house the products control dept., which has outgrown its present quarters in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Work has started on the structure, which will be 45x205 ft., comprising a ground floor and two upper stories and will be built almost entirely of steel and masonry with an exterior of building tile and glass block. The ground floor will house a nutritional laboratory; the second floor will provide laboratory facilities for the study of food products, for control work on enriched flour and restored cereals and for control of ingredients used in the company's various manufacturing processes. Experimental and semi-

commercial test bakeshops will be located on the top floor.

#### MISSOURI

Ozark, Mo.—Christian County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator was damaged by high winds Aug. 13.

Kewanee, Mo.—I am completing construction of a new corn house.—Paul Trout, Kewanee Grain Co.

Higginsville, Mo.—A choke-up in the leg caused a damage loss in the Dixie Portland Flour Co. mill recently.

Leonard, Mo.—The Carl Belt feed, wool and poultry store was among several buildings destroyed by fire here Aug. 9 with a loss estimated at \$60,000. The blaze wiped out almost all of the business section.—P. J. P.

Chillicothe, Mo.—The Farmers Produce & Grain Exchange elevator that burned June 10 is being rebuilt. Ralph Ross, manager, stated it will have a capacity of 21,000 bus. and all new machinery will be installed. It is hoped to have it completed for the corn and soybean harvests. The exchange now handles its grain with portable equipment, sending it by truck to a mill at St. Joseph.—P. J. P.

Bethany, Mo.—The Langfitt Seed Farms & Elevator recently completed construction of an elevator. The company dismantled an elevator at Davis City, Ia., and moved it to a site on the C. B. & Q. here. It was rebuilt and completely modernized. A 38-ft. driveway was installed, equipped with a double dump and a Fairbanks-Morse Truck Scale. The new cribbing was covered with aluminum and the old metal will be used on a warehouse which is to be built, the latter to supplement the company's present storage space for handling fertilizer and carlot shipments of feeds.

Holden, Mo.—McVeigh & Co., Kansas City, Mo., has purchased the Holden Milling & Elvtr. Co. The local mill has a capacity of 800 sacks daily which the new owner plans to boost to 1,000 sacks. Equipment also includes a 150 bbl. corn milling unit and a formula feed plant of 50 tons per day capacity. Storage space is provided for 80,000 bus. M. B. McVeigh, pres. of McVeigh & Co., said the sales and overall management of the newly purchased subsidiary will be handled thru the McVeigh & Co. offices in Kansas City. Homer Bluhm, former owner of the local firm, will continue as manager.



Edw. Reinemann & Son, Reedsville, Wis.

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Liege, Mo.—Ralph Millikin has purchased the local elevator.

Lewistown, Mo.—Homer Phillips, general manager of the Ewing & Lewistown Co-operative Ass'n, at a meeting held here Aug. 10 reported that the sales for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to \$466,169.37 and the savings to patrons \$26,176.51. The savings were distributed 10 per cent to patrons' equity, 50 per cent to be paid back to patrons upon order of the board of directors and the balance to be deferred for future payments. Since the company was started in 1921 members' equity has grown from \$15,000 to over \$100,000, besides the cash refunds paid members.—P. J. P.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Jerry Parks of the J. P. Parks Co., Board of Trade, was called to Los Angeles Aug. 13 by the death of his mother, Mrs. Daisy Noble Parks, 76. He had returned recently from a visit with her.

Jos. A. Adams, son of George Clinton Adams, has become associated with the grain and feed merchandising business of Geo. C. Adams & Co. as ass't manager. He is the fourth generation of the Adams family in the grain, feed and milling business.

Samuel D. Jackson, governor, and J. A. Higgins, Jr., executive vice-pres. of Nat'l Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., addressed a dinner meeting of the Kansas City Board of Trade members in the Florentine Room of the Kansas City Club the evening of Aug. 16 with reference to the work of the association.

Charges of grand larceny were filed against Grover Cleveland Maguire, 59, and his nephew, Geo. Raymond Maguire, 26, both local residents, in connection with the theft Aug. 6 of 1,500 lbs. of wheat from box cars of the Kansas City Southern and Milwaukee Railroads. Geo. Raymond Maguire was shot twice in each leg by D. M. Gilbert, a special officer for the railroad, when the men tried to escape when he came upon them near a horse-drawn wagon loaded with three 100-lb. sacks of wheat. The uncle pleaded not guilty when arraigned and in default of bond was placed in jail to await a preliminary hearing Aug. 8. The nephew will be arraigned after his release from General Hospital. Value of the stolen wheat was stated as \$45.—G. M. H.



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## MONTANA

Laurel, Mont.—The Hageman Elevator was damaged by high winds Aug. 3.

Anaconda, Mont.—James O'Leary recently retired from his fuel and feed store business and his son, Patrick, is in charge.

Circle, Mont.—Orion Drager, who has been employed at the Farmers Union Elvtr., has resigned to become manager of a F. U. elevator in Williston, N. D.

Simms, Mont.—The Simms Elvtr. Co. has been organized; capital stock, \$50,000; John Hamilton and Chas. Adams of Lowry and Boyd Stenson of Simms are directors.

Great Falls, Mont.—Offices of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co., grain buyers, have been opened in the Montana Power Building, with M. G. Estill, formerly of Spokane, in charge.

## NEBRASKA

Creighton, Neb.—Clyde Edwards, Osmond, Neb., has purchased the M. J. Wagner grain business.

Valparaiso, Neb.—An early morning fire in a coal bin at the Oak Creek Valley Grain Co. plant recently caused a small amount of damage.

Gothenburg, Neb.—Spontaneous combustion in coal in sheds at the Farmers Elevator recently started a fire that badly damaged the sheds.

Gothenburg, Neb.—Frank Shofstall has moved his family here and is associated in the Shofstall Hay Co. with his brothers, Bill and Dick.

Schuyler, Neb.—Elton E. Reinmiller is leaving the teaching profession after 15 years to manage the Schuyler Alfalfa Milling Co.'s alfalfa mill.

Spalding, Neb.—The Spalding Grain & Feed Co. is contemplating the purchase of a steam roller to roll and mix grain for cattle and hog feed and chicken scratch.

Chadron, Neb.—The construction at the Chadron Milling Co. plant is expected to be completed this fall. Paul Babue is the manager and John Early is mill superintendent.

Lexington, Neb.—Thieves forced an entrance to the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. office recently, broke open the safe and escaped with \$400 in cash and a check for about \$2,000.

Benedict, Neb.—W. B. McMullen of Kansas City, Mo., a former local manager of the Farmers Grain Ass'n, has recently become a manager of the Kansas City Board of Trade. He is now with the Kansas Elvtr. Co.

Fairbury, Neb.—Construction on the Farmers Union elevator, to be located across the street north of its present plant, will start Sept. 1. Leland Hoggatt, manager, announced. The new structure will be of reinforced concrete.

Grand Island, Neb.—Wm. E. Scroggin, 16, suffered severe bruises on his left thigh Aug. 8 when he became entangled in a conveyor belt at the dehydrating plant west of here on highway 30. He was removed to St. Francis Hospital.

Cozad, Neb.—Wm. Bryant, employed in construction at the Allied Mills plant, fell from the roof Aug. 13, breaking both legs, both arms, his left hand, and sustaining other serious injuries. He was removed to Bryan Memorial Hospital in Lincoln.

Elgin, Neb.—Al Holdorf, manager of the Elgin Lumber Co. elevator, affiliated with the Riverett Corporation of Omaha, has been transferred to the main office at Omaha following the death of Mr. Riverett. Herman Rider has succeeded him here. A dinner was given at the Elgin Hotel in honor of Mr. Holdorf, guests being the group of carpenters and yardmen here and the employees of the Albion (Neb.) Elvtr. Co.

Fremont, Neb.—Neil Kunkle, Morse Bluff, is new office manager for the Pathfinder Corn Products Co., Tom Eason, manager, announced.

Cozad, Neb.—Fire destroyed a quantity of baled alfalfa at the Alfalfa, Inc., plant Aug. 20. Fire departments from Gothenburg and Lexington responded to a call for help and by their combined efforts succeeded in keeping the fire from the plant.

Scotia, Neb.—The Scotia Grain & Feed Co. recently installed a steam roller for feed rolling and mixing. Steam rollers are now in operation also at Scottsbluff, Gering and Beemer, and new ones will soon be in operation at Lyman, Bridgeport and Gordon.

Palisade, Neb.—J. J. Newman, manager of the Shannon Grain Co. elevator, received deep lacerations on his right arm and side recently when his clothing was caught on a drive shaft clutch and he was drawn to the shaft. Several stitches were required to close the wounds.

Osceola, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. and the S. P. Johnson Grain Co. were visited by professional safe crackers on the same night recently. At the Farmers the safe was blown open and several thousand dollars in non-negotiable bonds and \$50 in cash were taken along with a typewriter and radio. At the Johnson elevator a radio was taken. The safe was not locked.

Lincoln, Neb.—A discarded match or cigaret in a metal locker at the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co. plant started a fire that damaged the locker system on the ground floor the evening of Aug. 19. The sprinkler alarm system went into operation, and brought firemen to the scene who credited it with possibly preventing serious damage to the plant. L. E. Graham, superintendent, said in addition to damage caused by the fire, there was other loss from the water.

Meadow Grove, Neb.—Thieves entered the Continental Grain Co. office the night of Aug. 16 and stole a check book and a grain book, as well as some tools and loose change. Reports later involved a man and woman who cashed checks at Neligh, Norfolk and Newman Grove. At Neligh the manager of the Farmers Union store became suspicious and called Howard Neely, manager of Continental Grain Co. office, who verified his suspicions. The sheriff was notified but the couple had left town.

## NEW JERSEY

Clifton, N. J.—A warehouse of the New Jersey Flour Mills Co. recently was damaged slightly by fire kindled by lightning.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Feed Processing Co., Inc., has been incorporated with capital of 100 shares. Incorporators: Michael A. Crage, Edw. M. Senville and Mary E. Senville.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Chas. A. Connor, 56, partner in the grain brokerage firm, Connor & Maloch, died suddenly at his home here, Aug. 21. He had been a broker on the Produce Exchange for 28 years.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual convention here on July 24-26 inclusive. Emil Schumann of Rochester, N. Y., was elected president for the coming year.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Grain Handlers Local 109, AFL, voted against supporting the National Maritime Union, CIO, lake shipping strike, pledging to abide by its contract with the Lake Carriers' Ass'n.—G.E.T.

New York, N. Y.—Involuntary bankruptcy petition has been filed against Robinson & Street, Inc. Creditors are the Superintendence Co., Inc., Norris Grain Co. and Frederick Quackenbush. The petition is to clear up indebtedness remaining since the death last spring of Charles A. Robinson, the last member of the firm.



Medina, N. Y.—Selden P. Blood, 89, for 20 years operator of a retail feed store here and who followed the milling trade his entire lifetime, died Aug. 14.—G. E. T.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A profit of more than \$150,000 was made last year by Gowanus Grain Terminal, the annual report disclosed. The terminal handled 2,400,000 bus. of grain in 1945, most of it wheat, according to the report.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A 10c hourly wage increase to approximately 1,500 employees of 10 Buffalo feed mills has been accepted by Local 19184, Flour, Feed & Cereal Mill Workers (AFL). The increase is retroactive to July 1.—G. E. T.

Geneva, N. Y.—John Cavanaugh, member of a fumigating crew working at the patent Cereals Co. mill here, died from either the effects of inhaling fumigation gas, or from absorption of an excess of the gas thru his skin. A second man, Leon Palmer, was affected also, but is recovering at a local hospital.

Pittsford, N. Y.—The Lathrop Grain Corp., Kansas City, Mo., has purchased the Victor Flour Mills, Inc., and will operate the plant as the Pittsford Milling Co. Samuel E. Muir has been named manager of the mill. Mr. Muir formerly was associated with the Houston (Tex.) Milling Co. The local mill has a capacity of 1,800 sacks of flour and wheat storage for 150,000 bus.

Buffalo, N. Y.—New contracts approved Aug. 20 by Local 21021, Flour Mill Workers (AFL) give 1,800 workers in 7 Western New York flour mills an 11c-an-hour wage increase, retroactive to July 1. The contracts also provide for union shops; double time for holidays worked or straight time for holidays not worked; the check-off; and double time for work performed on the 7th consecutive day of a regular scheduled work week. In addition employers have agreed to maintain present work schedules and to refrain from reducing the prevailing work week.—G.E.T.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Woodworth, N. D.—The Woodworth Elevator is repairing its elevator.

Kloten, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator is being repaired, to cost \$6,000.

Surrey, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator was damaged by high winds Aug. 8.

Wimbledon, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator has widened and improved its driveway.

Frazier (Wimbledon p.o.), N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator has installed a new cleaner.

Guelph, N. D.—The gas house of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was damaged slightly by fire recently.

Ray, N. D.—L. R. Engle has resigned as grain buyer for the Farmers Union and will locate at Seattle, Wash.

Adams, N. D.—The Co-operative Elevator handled 350,000 bus. of grain to net \$18,000 profit the past year.—A. M. M.

Carrington, N. D.—John Braget, formerly of Heimdal, is new manager of the O. & M. elevator, succeeding Ross Wagner, resigned.

Hong (York p.o.), N. D.—Permit has been issued by CPA for repairs to be made at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, to cost \$8,000.

Dickinson, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. elevator has reopened under a new ownership with Frank Bannister of Fargo as manager.

Lallie, N. D.—Gerald Syreitzel of Rolla has taken over the management of the Peavey Elevator, succeeding Alfred Bundy who is now manager of the Farmers Elevator at Josephine.

Sanish, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator has been remodeled. The driveway has been enlarged and a new telescoping dump and Fairbanks-Morse truck scale with visible dial have been installed.

## OHIO

Edison, O.—Harry Martin, Millersburg, O., has purchased the Ase Harvey & Sons elevator here and will take possession Sept. 1.

Columbus, O.—Miller B. Trout, 82, who had been associated with the Crites Milling Co. for many years, died at his home here Aug. 19.—P.J.P.

Gettysburg, O.—Chalmer Stoltz is new manager of the Toman Elevator. He formerly owned and operated the Chalmer Stoltz Elevator at Pittsburg.

Wapakoneta, O.—G. A. Wintzer & Sons Co. will build a \$150,000 rendering plant here to replace its plant that burned several months ago, for the rendering of tallow and meat scraps for stock feeding.

Kirby, O.—Kirby Elvtr. Co. has completed construction of its 60,000-bu. concrete elevator in which a Hess grain drier has been installed. Total storage at the two local plants is 75,000 bus. Neff & Fry Co. were the builders.

Cleveland, O.—Clinton Industries, Inc., heavy buyers of corn and makers of glucose, have announced sale of the National Candy Co. division, with two plants in Chicago and one in St. Louis, to the Chase Candy Co. of St. Joseph, Mo., at a price in excess of \$5,000,000.

Cincinnati, O.—Early & Daniel reported to the Cincinnati Stock Exchange Aug. 13 that its net income for the year ending May 31, 1946, amounted to \$801,251. This is an increase of \$298,882 over last year's income of \$502,369. Both figures are after provision has been made for income and excess profit taxes.—P. J. P.

Findlay, O.—Representatives from 12 area towns attended the regular monthly meeting of the Ohio Dealers Brokerage Ass'n at the Phoenix Hotel. R. B. Alspaugh and Mr. Reitman, representatives of Drackett Co., Cincinnati, spoke on the outlook for the coming soybean market. Handling of the current oats and wheat crop also was discussed by members. Lee Gillespie, Arlington, purchaser for the organization, had charge of the meeting.

## OKLAHOMA

Chickasha, Okla.—John C. Fike, 56, vice-pres. and sales manager of the Chickasha Milling Co. since 1937, died Aug. 9 in Chickasha Hospital following an operation for a ruptured appendix.—E. W. F.

Sulphur, Okla.—Fire destroyed the E. J. Webb mill and elevator Aug. 16 with a loss estimated at \$25,000.—E.W.F.

Freedom, Okla.—The new Co-op. Elevator is taking in new wheat. Construction of the elevator was started last March but long delays were encountered because of material shortage.

Marlow, Okla.—The Shields Mill & Elevator, owned by Vernon Shields, has been sold to Flow Briscoe who will use the buildings for storage of broom corn. He will not operate the mill.

Thomas, Okla.—The E. B. McNeill Grain Co.'s 250,000-bu. elevator is near completion. The house is taking in grain and all that remains is installation of additional machinery now under way. The Tillotson Const. Co. is the builder. With completion of the new elevator the company now has a total storage capacity here of 650,000 bus. of grain.

Ingersoll, Okla.—The Midwest Alfalfa Mills of Ingersoll, in which Clifford Clair, Wichita, is majority stockholder, was placed in receivership and Jack Kulbricht of Cherokee was named receiver. Mr. Kulbricht has announced sale of the plant to D. L. Dyer of Denver, for \$11,500, who, with Ernest Potter of Blackwell built it, selling it to the Midwest. Mr. Dyer stated the plant will be repaired and put in operation.—E. W. F.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Dallas, Ore.—J. H. Harland of the Farmers' Union Co-op. put in with the first load of grain for the group's new \$50,000 elevator. The elevator, holding 110,000 bus. and towering 133.5 ft., is the only one of its type in the valley.—F. K. H.

Starbuck, Wash.—Faced with the problem of providing storage facilities for the bumper wheat crop, the post office building was loaded to the ceiling with wheat, the emergency storage space separated by a wall from the postal department.—P.J.P.

Warden, Wash.—The new 75,000-bu. elevator of Milwaukie Grain Elvtr. Co., while not completed, is taking in wheat, Finley B. Imbert, wheat buyer, announced. Mr. Imbert reported wheat was pouring in faster than it can be loaded out. Mr. Imbert said rain during the harvest would complicate matters greatly for him, as carpenters have not yet got the roof on the deep bins.—F. K. H.

# GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An informative Series of Questions and Answers  
on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems

**No. 32** How high do insect counts run in elevator infestations?



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

Averages of 25 to 50 insects per thousand grams, based on periodic sampling of the grain stream, typify heavier infestations. Infestations averaging 200 insects per thousand grams have been noted in grain still not seriously damaged; but maximum counts in uncontrolled, completely destructive infestations have undoubtedly run several times that figure.

**THE Weevil-Cide COMPANY**  
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT  
1110 HICKORY STREET  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



Cottonwood, Wash.—Welcome relief for the threatened shortage of storage space for grain is seen as the first wheat was poured into the 200,000-bu. unfinished elevator of the Lewiston Grain Growers. The 183,000-bu. elevator is already filled.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The rates \$1.65 for growing grain and \$2 for seeds have been reinstated by the Oregon Insurance Rating Bureau. The rates were rescinded Apr. 1. The Bureau explained that the revision will affect a few insured, who in previous years had coverage on late maturing crop written at short rates of the annual rates. Deletion of the rates in April was affected because it was believed the reduced seasonal rate for growing grain and feed would have eliminated need for annual rates.—F. K. H.

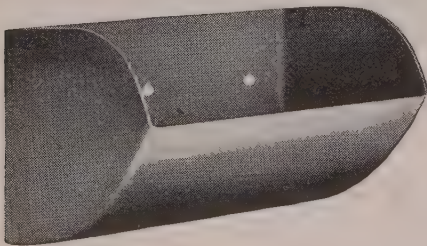
Cottonwood, Wash.—The Lewiston Grain Growers elevator now under construction by the Morrill Const. Co. is expected to be completed Sept. 1st. Storage bins will be filled before the elevator is complete. The elevator is the 23rd to be obtained by the Lewiston Grain Growers. Another 200,000-bu. unit is under construction at Rubens, and will be ready in 3 weeks. The company's elevators now hold 4,200,000 bus. of grain and with the new elevator will touch 4,400,000 bus. The elevator now nearing completion contains the finest of non-friction electric powered high speed machinery which cuts loading time to a minimum. Joe Reiner of Cottonwood is the Grain Growers director for the Cottonwood district and W. J. Webb is the supervisor for the Reubens district. Vinal Leeper is the Reubens agent.—F. K. H.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Houston, Pa.—The W. H. Templeton & Sons feed mill building was struck by lightning recently, the damage done being small.

## MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FEED PLANTS

**R. R. HOWELL CO.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



## Can You See The Wind?

You've probably seen the wheel of a wind-mill spin, but you didn't see the wind that gave it power. Now, you may not see what a mighty factor the Logarithmic Curve is in the construction of an elevator bucket . . . but you do see its value in results . . . in increased capacity . . . far greater capacity users say than can be obtained from old style buckets. Send for form 35 and learn how much greater guaranteed capacity you can get from your elevator legs with the

**CALUMET SUPER CAPACITY ELEVATOR CUP**

**B. I. WELLER CO.**

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago 4, ILL.

Germantown, Pa.—Harry E. Cassell will open a hay, grain and feed business here.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Franz Co. has purchased the NYCO brand animal poultry yeast culture, formerly known as animal poultry yeast foam, from the Northwestern Yeast Co., Chicago, Ill. The trademark and process were acquired in the purchase. The product soon will be available.

Honesdale, Pa.—The Wayne Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire the night of Aug. 18, the loss estimated at about \$100,000. The blaze started on the second floor. The mill was loaded to capacity with cattle feed, Wayne County Commissioner Arthur J. Wall, who owned the company, said.—C. S. W.—Many fires have originated in ground feed or in brewers or distillers feeds.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen, S. D.—The Rudolph Elevator is open for business.

Alcester, S. D.—The warehouse used by Swensons for feed storage is being remodeled and a new foundation placed under the structure.

Rosholt, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative elevator was destroyed by fire. Loss was placed at \$150,000.

Webster, S. D.—The Webster Independent Elvtr., formerly the E. A. Wearne Elvtr., opened for business Aug. 4. S. C. Strommen is manager.

Mellette, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op elevator was sold to the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n., who purchased the property for \$25,500.

Redfield, S. D.—John Lilke, manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n. elevator, announced that the new elevator and other facilities are in operation.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Dale S. Burgum, founder of the Burgum Advertising Agency, is new sec'y of the South Dakota Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, succeeding Paul Batcheller, who resigned.

Pierre, S. D.—A 30,000-bu. capacity elevator to be operated here by the Hughes County Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n is under construction. It is hoped it will be ready for operation by September.

Gregory, S. D.—Wm. Chapin, formerly connected with Swift & Co. here, is new manager of the Gregory Roller Mill. He will carry a full line of flour and mill a complete line of chick and livestock feeds.

Centerville, S. D.—J. C. Mullaney of the J. C. Mullaney Grain Co. has purchased the Farmers Elevator. The structure will be razed and materials used in construction of additional facilities for the storage of feeds and seeds at his local elevator.

Vermillion, S. D.—The Sioux Alfalfa Meal Co. is building a 40x120 ft. warehouse near its plant on the bottoms. A concrete floor is being laid and the warehouse, being shipped here in sections, will be assembled on the site. It will be used for storage of alfalfa meal products awaiting shipment.

Brookings, S. D.—The new retail store at the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son headquarters is open for business in the newly constructed building adjacent to the grain elevator. A new 50-ton truck scale has been installed in addition to poultry and livestock remedies, feeders and similar equipment. Leslie Miller and Howard Hartung are in charge of the store.

Bridgewater, S. D.—The Bridgewater Milling Co. has razed its warehouse, replacing it with a 90 x 24 ft. cement block structure now being built. It will be used to store feed ingredients and to house a new two-ton feed mixer to be used for manufacturing the company's commercial feeds. A display room and office also is being added to the plant, and the driveway will be covered.

Colton, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged slightly by fire recently.

## SOUTHEAST

Millsboro, Del.—John J. Williams, local feed dealer and poultryman, has received the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator.

Lynchburg, Va.—Charles Slaughter Brightwell, 85, a miller here for 50 years until his retirement in 1940, died Aug. 12.—P. J. P.

Dover, Del.—The Kentucky Products Co., Inc., which deals in grain and other agricultural products, was granted articles of incorporation.—P. J. P.

## TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The Earnst Cereal Co. plans to enlarge its plant. T. A. McW.

Covington, Tenn.—Chas. P. Nowell is planning to build an 80-bu.-per-hr. meal plant here.—T. A. McW.

Nashville, Tenn.—O. C. Parman, superintendent and head miller for Colonial Mills, was caught in machinery Aug. 8 and killed. One arm was torn off and internal injuries were inflicted.—T. A. McW.

Ridgely, Tenn.—Phoenix Oil Mill is completing a new eight press hydraulic plant this fall for operation on soybeans and cottonseed. Wynn Smith is manager and owner. There will be storage for 12,000 tons of soybeans.

## TEXAS

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The following new members recently were enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: Burroughs & Johnson, Dallas; Lamesa Grain & Seed Co., Ft. Worth; Moore-Eidson Grain Co., Sweetwater; John Reynolds Feed & Grain, Tyler; Singleton Farm & Ranch, Blanco; Stephens & Reed, O'Brien; Urbanczyk & Sons Grain Co., Kingsmill; West Henry Feed Store, Hamilton, Tex., and Curry County Grain & Elvtr. Co., Clovis, N. M.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Houston, Tex.—Harvest of the 1946 rice crop got under way in Anahuac, Katy and El Campo areas Aug. 13. Early varieties, such as Early Prolific and Zenith were expected to be harvested in increasing quantities from that date, the harvest to be in full swing at the end of the month. Mills were accepting rice for holding, awaiting expected increases in ceiling prices of rough rice. Because of the uncertainty of this price many of the farmers refused to sell to the mills at prevailing prices.—P. J. P.

Columbus, Tex.—Congressman J. J. Mansfield has wired O. P. A. Administrator Paul Porter recommending an increase of \$1.00 per barrel in the ceiling price of rough rice. He said the increase was needed because of increased cost of production and the inability to obtain necessary labor. The compromise was agreed upon by the advisory com'tee representing both the O. P. A. and the rice industry. The raise was refused by a deputy administrator of the O. P. A. and the appeal to Porter followed.—P. J. P.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Bunge Corp. of New York has purchased the property of the Fort Worth Elvtr. & Warehouse Co., consisting of the Rock Island Elevator and the Katy Elevator with a total capacity of 5,000,000 bus. The purchase was made from the heirs of Jule G. Smith and the consideration was said to be over \$1,000,000. The elevators have been operated by the Uhlmann Elvtr. Co. of Texas, a subsidiary of Uhlmann Grain Co., Chicago, since 1939 and it is understood it will continue as operator. Carlos Falk of New York, Bunge Corp. president, said the property will be made a direct subsidiary of Bunge Corp.'s main operations, and improvements will be made as soon as materials become available.



Crosbyton, Tex.—The Cros-Tex Grain & Feed Co. has been organized by V. J. Petta and J. E. Duncan, who have purchased the J. W. Catchings elevator.

Snyder, Tex.—Homer Robison, 46, who operated the Robison Feed Store here for twelve years, died Aug. 14.—P. J. P.

## WISCONSIN

Zenda, Wis.—The Consumers Co-op. is building a warehouse and feed store.

Monches, Wis.—The Monches Mill has been sold by Miss Sophia Burg to Louis Dempsey of the Dempsey dairy.

Waupaca, Wis.—Edward C. Brunner recently resigned as cashier of the Farmers State Bank to enter the grain elevator business.

La Crosse, Wis.—Herbert J. Flug, 52, a salesman for the Kay-Dee Feed Co. of Sioux Falls, S. D., was found dead in a tourist camp at Albert Lea, Minn. Death resulted from a heart attack.—P. J. P.

Campbellsport, Wis.—Bauer Bros., Inc., has been organized; 500 shares, \$100 each; general feed, seed, grain, milling and hardware business; Floyd T. and Mildred K. Bauer, Jno. P. McGalloway, Fond-du-Lac.

Watertown, Wis.—The Watertown Elvtr. Co. has been organized; 600 shares, n.p.v.; to own, operate an elevator and warehouse for storage of grains and cereals; Roland J. Reinders, Geo. H. Reinders, Harold A. Peterson.

Union Grove, Wis.—Jas. H. Vint, well known Wisconsin feed man and former president of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Stanley Oberson has been appointed to succeed him.

Brookfield, Wis.—Reinders Bros., Inc., has been organized to deal in feed, grain, flour and allied products; Geo. H. Rolans, L. and E. H. Reinders. Elm Grove Milling Co. also was organized by the same persons, 1,000 shares n.p.v., to deal in feed, grain, flour and allied products.

## Buffalo Hearing on the Rate Increase

Traffic Commissioner William E. Maloney of the Buffalo Corn Exchange on Aug. 7 told the Interstate Commerce Commission at a hearing in Hotel Statler that "nothing should be done" in the matter of railroad freight rate increases that would tend to divert grain from Buffalo where it is milled into feed and flour for consumption in the East.

"If the commission finds that increased rates are necessary on grain and grain products, such increased rates should be uniformly applied thruout the entire U. S. on an identical percentage basis," Mr. Maloney testified in the final day of an ICC hearing to consider freight rate increases up to 25 per cent requested by the railroads.

B. K. Conover, vice-pres. of the Maritime Milling Co., said: We believe that the transit charge now applicable in our territory and on our tonnage should not be increased as has been proposed in the carriers' petition, because a similar charge is now applicable for similar service in other territories and localities such as Western Trunk Line Territory, Southern Freight Ass'n Territory, Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Memphis and other rate-break points. Processors in the northeast are constantly in competition with processors in territories mentioned above on which no transit charge is made. Therefore, any increase to our present northeastern transit charge would further extend the advantage of competitors from other territories.—G. E. T.

## Grain Carriers

DULUTH, MINN.—Vessel rates on grain to Buffalo, which have been 4.75 cents per bushel so far during the season, went up late in August to the wartime level of 6 cents.—G. E. T.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The increase of \$1.90 per car in switching charges made by the New Orleans Traffic and Transportation Bureau, effective Aug. 18, is protested by the rice millers.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission Aug. 26 broadened the authority of Warren C. Kendall, of the A.A.R., over freight car movement, to cover all areas under Service Order 534.

OLYMPIA, WASH.—The State Transportation Department may assume authority over common carrier transporting peas when title has passed to the buyer, according to an opinion by Attorney-General Smith Troy given to Hugh A. Dressel, assistant state director of transportation.—F. K. H.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending Aug. 17 totaled 50,310 cars, a decrease of 3,552 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 3,587 cars below the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Aug. 17 totaled 35,326 cars, a decrease of 2,084 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 2,637 cars below the corresponding week in 1945, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

CLEVELAND, O.—Suit against the National Maritime Union for damages for breach of contract will be brought by Cleveland Tankers, Ltd., the Lake Tankers Corporation of New York and the Great Lakes Tankers Corporation of Detroit. The contract provided there would be no strikes, slowdowns or stoppage of work during the life of the agreement, expiring Dec. 10. After the strike was a week old 86 per cent of the 316 vessels operated by members of the Lake Carriers Ass'n were still operating.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Duluth Board

of Trade told the Interstate Commerce Commission Aug. 15 that if the relationship between markets in Duluth, Chicago and Milwaukee is to be preserved it is necessary that the proportional grain rate between Minneapolis and Duluth remain at 5 cents. The carriers' proposal to make the Minneapolis-Duluth proportional grain rate 5½ cents will have the effect of disrupting relationship between Duluth and Chicago from Omaha and Sioux City by ½ cent, which is sufficient to influence grain movement away from Duluth markets, it was argued.

SPOKANE, WASH.—At the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the 25 per cent increase in freight rates R. D. Flaherty, sec'y of the Washington-Idaho Wheat Growers League, said: "We are not opposed to an increase in rates for the railroads. If they can prove the necessity, since the railroads are interested in revenue it is our contention, increases in rates on a number of our heavy volume movement crops will not increase revenue, but will actually decrease it. The percentage method of increasing rates is unsound, as it places a greater unit increase on areas farthest from market and throws them out of line, competitively with other producing areas. If the railroads would reduce east bound rates a big volume would move by rail, and their revenues would increase."—F. K. H.

BOISE, IDA.—A report by two Interstate Commerce Commission examiners who conducted a hearing last November at Pocatello, recommends approximately 10 per cent reduction in freight rates on grain and grain products from Idaho to California, Washington and Oregon milling centers. John W. Cornell, chairman of the Idaho Public Utilities Commission in announcing the ICC report said "The I.C.C. will not act on the proposal for several months because the Union Pacific and other railroads involved have obtained 60 days in which to present written objections to the proposal." At the hearing in Pocatello the Idaho PUC South Eastern Grain Growers Ass'n, Idaho Farm Bureau and General Mills Inc. of Minneapolis endeavored to show that the present rates were unreasonable and prejudicial. Cornell said "A great deal more was asked at the hearing than the ICC proposes to grant. In addition to the railroads the PUC will prepare exceptions to to the ICC report and again urge that the Butte gateway from Southeastern Idaho to Seattle and Portland be opened."—F. K. H.

# Douglas



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DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY COMPANY—first to produce a fumigant that would do more than just kill bugs—offers immediate and direct service from the main office and factory, Kansas City, Missouri, and from branch warehouses located at Indianapolis, Indiana, Portland, Oregon, Spokane, Washington, and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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# Field Seeds

ROSEAU, MINN.—John Sjoberg of Badger will build a seed house.

HARDIN, MONT.—B. H. McCarty, seedsmen of this place and Billings, died Aug. 9 of a heart ailment.

JACKSON, MINN.—Six hundred workers detassel 5,500 acres of corn on the Dekalb fields, including 200 Mexicans.—A. M. M.

CASEY, ILL.—Wendell W. Turner will manage the business of the Partlow Produce Co., for the Turner Seed & Supply of Villa Grove, Ill., which bought out Mr. Partlow.

REINBECK, IA.—The Pioneer Hibred Corn Co. suffered \$5,000 loss on building and \$5,000 on tools and other material stored in a frame building that recently burned.

LEXINGTON, ILL.—The Iowa Seed Corn Co. has purchased for \$60,000 the Lexington hemp mill, and will expend as much more to convert it into a hybrid seed corn drying plant.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Jas. T. O'Brien has engaged in the seed business on his own account as the O'Brien Seed Co. at 8581 Bustleton Ave. He was recently with the Tri-State Seed Co.

DE KALB, ILL.—The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n has over 7,000 different kinds of corn on test. This season 41,000 hand pollinations were made to produce new hybrids and crosses for next year's research work.

Winnipeg, Man.—Some varieties of wheat are rendered susceptible to stem rust if treated with D.D.T., reports the rust research laboratory of the Dominion laboratory of plant pathology, in the Canadian Journal of Research.

NESS CITY, KAN.—If they can get the seed, Ness County farmers are expected to go all out for Comanche wheat this fall. Nine farmers who received certification on their fields harvested in the county have 25,000 bus. of pure Comanche.—G. M. H.

M. W. THATCHER of St. Paul, Minn., recently was re-elected to a third 3-year term as one of the directors of the Central Bank for Co-operatives in Washington, a quasi-federal agency created in 1933 to facilitate banking operations of co-operatives.

Hudson, Ill.—The new Clinton variety of oats produced 80 bus. per acre on the Gildersleeve farm here. Growers here say two bushel of Clinton seed oats appears to be about the best rate of seeding for next year. In Champagne county Clinton seed growers recommended only a bushel and a half.—P.J.P.

St. Marys, Kan.—The Farmers Union Central Co-op Exchange recently completed detasseling hybrid seed corn on an acreage larger than a year ago. Attention was given to 1,425 acres near St. Marys, Frankfort, Salina, and in Nebraska, with 1,000 acres in the Kaw Valley in the vicinity of St. Marys.—G.M.H.

HOLDREGE, NEB.—The new seed cleaning plant of the Holdrege Seed & Farm Supply Co. has been placed in operation. The machinery in the main building, 50x100 ft., will clean and sack 800 bags of popcorn every 24 hours. Farm seeds are wholesaled thruout southwest Nebraska. The business was started four years ago by Harold Kenfield and Clay Westcott.

McPherson, Kan.—Three wheat cleaning and treating demonstrations were held in McPherson County recently by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n. The equipment used in the demonstration was a new type machine which farmers were interested in inspecting. Problems of handling good seed and securing the good seed were discussed.—G.M.H.

Botkins, O.—We purchased the poultry company building Jan. 1 and converted it into a seed plant ready to begin operation Aug. 19, with complete cleaning and treating equipment. We installed a new Fairbanks Printomatic 40-ft., 70-ton scale at our new office just completed this spring. We added a building 32x80 ft., 3 stories, to our feed mill.—Botkins Grain & Feed Co.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Seventy-five dealers for DeKalb hybrid seed corn from fifteen counties of this section of the state met at the Dunlap Hotel Aug. 17, during which the fall sales campaign for DeKalb seed corn was mapped out. Wives of the members were guests at the meeting. Seed corn prices for 1947 were announced. J. L. Stauffer, master dealer of the year from Barry, Ill., was awarded a plaque in recognition for his services.—P.J.P.

COLUMBUS, O.—R. L. Leeper, seed specialist of the Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, announced Aug. 23 that stinking smut had made the greatest inroad on the 1946 wheat crop in the history of the state. He estimated that at least 25 per cent of this year's crop was damaged. He said the loss was due to the lack of treating seed wheat and sent out a warning to growers unless they do this in seeding next year's crop the damage might be even greater.—P. J. P.

El Paso, Ill.—Jack Countiss of Hinsdale, Ill., has been appointed new sales manager for Phister Associated Growers, Inc., and will take over his new duties Oct. 1. The place was left vacant through the resignation of John Higgins of El Paso. He is a graduate of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois and has been manager of the Prairie Farms Creameries. In his new position he will direct the work of 3,000 salesmen located in the Middle West and South, as well as Canada.—P.J.P.

Trousdale, Kan.—According to results just released, Early Triumph wheat lead in a variety test on the H. L. Cudney farm near here, with Tenmarq and Comanche finishing second and third respectively. Early Triumph, tested for the first time here, produced at the rate of 39.6 bus. per acre. Tenmarq yielded 36.1 bus. in a dry harvest year. Comanche made 35.7 bus. Other acre yields were as follows: Early Blackhull, 35.1; Pawness, 35; Westar, 33.7; Wichita, 33.4; Turkey, 32.3; and Red Chief, 29.6.—G.M.H.

LINCOLN, NEB.—A summary of representative farm wheat samples grown and classified by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n shows that such good milling wheats as Turkey, Nebred, Cheyenne, Tenmarq, Comanche and Pawnee account for nearly 90 per cent of the total acreage in the state again this year. As was the case in 1944 and 1945, ninety-eight per cent of the wheat grown on Nebraska farms in 1946 was of varieties rating good or excellent in milling and baking characteristics.—J. C. Swinbank, field sec'y Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Appleton Brothers of Canandaigua have been named the 1945 national winner of the Pillsbury award for best white soft wheat and receive a cash award of \$50, a large trophy, and a free trip to Minneapolis. The two brothers, Wallace and Howard, recently were announced as winners also in New York State. Both have been long-time members of the New York Seed Improvement Co-operative Ass'n which maintains headquarters at the College of Agriculture, Cornell University. They are certified seed growers and usually have between 20 and 30 acres.

DENISON, IA.—Robert LeRette has been appointed manager of the May Seed Store, succeeding Dale Combs, transferred to Omaha.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—A. B. McFerrin of Montgomery was elected pres. of the Alabama Seedmen's Ass'n, Aug. 22, succeeding Preben Ibsen of Mobile. Other officers chosen were: vice-pres., Frank Curry of Atmore; sec'y-treas., J. Raymond Shreve of Andalusia; executive committeemen, R. E. Lambert, Jr., of Darlington and J. C. Hawthorne of Montgomery. Lane Wilson, executive sec'y of the Southern Seed Ass'n delivered the principal address at the closing session, discussing problems of seed drying and described a new machine which has been developed to dry seed more effectively.—P. J. P.

WOODSTOCK, ILL.—T. E. Courtney, president of Northern Illinois Corp., DeKalb, announced purchase by his corporation of Pell-Bari Farms, Inc., growers and processors of farm seeds. Plans have been formulated for extensive development in the field of feed and seed for every type of farmer, Mr. Courtney stated. The new division will be under the management of Geo. Pellegrin and Vincent Casey, both of Woodstock. Mr. Pellegrin, founder of Pell-Bari farms, has been associated with the seed business since his graduation from college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

## Farm Wheat Improvement Ass'n for Southern Illinois

By B. W. CARLETON

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—The Southeastern Illinois Wheat Improvement association was formed at a meeting here recently. It is patterned after a similar group which has been functioning in southwestern Indiana for the past 15 years.

The group elected Edwin F. Schroeder, Bridgeport (Lawrence county) as its area president. Raymond Baumgart, Mt. Carmel, (Wabash county), was named vice-president; J. Ed McCue, Equality, (Gallatin county), treasurer, and Prof. H. R. Lathrope, extension agronomist, Purdue university, secretary.

Prof. Lathrope, operating out of Purdue and the University of Illinois, was appointed recently to assist wheat growers in the production of better wheat and is serving both Indiana and Illinois.

A comprehensive set of by-laws was drawn up and adopted by the group. The purpose of the association is to improve the yield and quality of wheat grown in Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Wabash and White counties.

According to by-laws, the association may conduct wheat improvement contests, make awards, conduct demonstrations and variety tests, buy wheat for demonstration and milling tests, sell wheat, make exhibits, publicize results. Advertise and transact any business that may properly come before the association.

The executive committee will consist of the officers and the county wheat improvement chairman, including Herbert Bohleber, Carmi, (White county); Pernie Marks, West Salem, (Edwards county), and Frank Mefford, Palestine, (Crawford county).

Members of the advisory committee include Dr. W. L. Burleson, head of the agronomy department at the University of Illinois; Prof. J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist, and Prof. Francis Longmire, extension supervisor, both of Urbana, and Prof. H. R. Lathrope, extension agronomist, Purdue University.

The executive committee will meet early in September to plan a program of work to center around disease and insect control, control of cockle, garlic, cheat and other weeds, fertilizer and variety tests and milling quantities of wheat now being grown in the area.

H. W. Putnam, research director, at Igleheart Brothers, Inc., Evansville, Ind., briefly outlined consumers' demands for soft wheat flours.



Leo Hirsch, Evansville, Ind., president of the Southwestern Indiana Wheat Improvement association, told of the association's work in Indiana during the past 15 years.

## Field Seed Crops and Prices

**HALLOCK, MINN.**—Chas. Berg, Kittson County farmer, said his 12 acres of alsike clover has netted him \$247 per acre.—A. M. M.

**KINGSTON, MO.**—Caldwell County has just harvested the best and largest blue grass crop in the history of the county. Some of the farmers report 200 pounds of seed to the acre.—P. J. P.

**FREDERICK, OKLA.**—Alfalfa seed is being threshed and an eager demand exists for it, however most producers are holding with anticipation of relaxation of OPA controls. Quality is superb.—W. E. Cassidy.

**GUILFORD, MO.**—Merrigan Brothers have shipped three car loads of blue grass seed and three truck loads also were hauled to the market. All of the seed was sacked for market. About one-third was Missouri crop and the remainder from southern Iowa.—P. J. P.

**NEWTON, ILL.**—The yield of red top in Jasper county is reported to be running from one-half to two-thirds of last year's crop, which was very good in most areas. The seed is said to be making from sixty to seventy-five pounds to the acre as against 110 to 125 pounds last year.—P. J. P.

**BLOOMINGTON, ILL.**—Grasshoppers feeding in clover fields of Tazewell and Woodford Counties have reduced the outlook for the much-needed clover seed crop this fall, according to AAA committeemen, who have just held a meeting in Bloomington. Other areas reported a better prospect for clover seed.—P. J. P.

**REUBENS, IDA.**—More than 1 million pounds of rape seed has been delivered to the warehouse of the Independent Grain Growers Co. Estimates of the crop for this season are 5 million pounds. The Dickinson Seed Co. of Chicago has contracts for more than 3 million pounds, with the bags already delivered. The crop will be all under cover in the next ten days. The crop represents an increase of some 2 million pounds.—F. K. H.

**GIFFORD, IDA.**—Five million pounds of rape seed have been delivered to the Gifford-Summit Warehouse, Kenneth Summers, manager, reported. The harvest was estimated to be nearly completed with approximately four-fifths of the seed in storage. A total of 6 million pounds is expected. Average yield was set at 1,200 lbs. an acre, with several crops near 2,300 lbs. per acre. One 35 acre field averaged 2,400 lbs. per acrs.—F. K. H.

**DOTHAN, ALA.**—The production of lupine seed in Houston County is estimated to be 2,500,000 pounds and about 2,000,000 pounds was stored on the W. A. Womack place, C. M. Ling, county agent, reported. John M. Owen, Alabama extension field crops marketing specialist, and the state seed analyst, has been examining the seed in the county, reporting some of it to be in fairly good condition, while others were in a bad condition.—P. J. P.

**ELGIN, ORE.**—Nearly all the fields of Fescue and Bent grass have been bound and outfits are now threshing the seeds. Grass seed grown and marketed in Union County is conceded to yield more per acre and have better germination and to be superior for all around feed value than any in any nation. The average field of fescue is now running 350 lbs. per acre and bent grass seed at 200 per acre. Acreage for the production of seed has been increased this year.—F. K. H.

FLAXSEED subsidy of 25 cents per bushel having been discontinued June 30, the O.P.A. July 31 announced an increase of 1.3 cents per pound in ceiling prices of raw linseed oil.

## Wheat Variety Yields in Washington

Elgin, Alicel and Hymar, three club varieties, are the top yielding wheats for the season, but some very good yields also are coming from Golden and Requa. Orfed, a relatively new variety, while not quite up to the others mentioned in yield, has shown the highest test weights with a few lots near Pomeroy weighing as high as 65 lbs. per bushel.

All of the soft wheat varieties are unusually low in protein, averaging below 8 per cent, with Alicel and Elgin in the foothills running near 6.5 per cent. The hard winter wheats in the Big Bend have averaged below 9 per cent protein, while Baart in that area is running mostly between 10 per cent and 11 per cent.

Revised estimates indicate a total Baart crop of about 5 million bushels, approximately one-half of which is, or will be, farm-stored. With that much Baart on farms there should be enough Baart seed available to take care of spring plantings next spring in case of a dry fall or a winter freeze-out. However, there is expected to be a very strong mill demand for Baart during the fall and winter, and every grower who may need Baart should be encouraged to secure a seed supply as soon as possible.—Willard N. Crawford, field sec'y, Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n.

## Timothy Seed Crop Slightly Larger

Washington, D. C.—Production of timothy seed in 1946 is forecast at 1,331,000 bushels (59,895,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed. This total is 2 per cent larger than the 1945 (revised) production of 1,306,300 bus (58,783,500 pounds), but 25 per cent below the 1935-44 average production of 1,783,130 bus (80,240,850 pounds). The slightly larger production this year than last is attributed to larger yields per acre, which more than offset the decrease in acreage. The expected increased production in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania more than offsets the smaller production indicated for Missouri, Minnesota and Illinois. Production in Wisconsin is about the same as last year.

Acreage harvested for seed this year is estimated at 332,100 acres, 6 per cent smaller than in 1945 and 32 per cent below average. More of the timothy acreage was cut for hay this year than last, and also more than usual. The 1946 clover-timothy hay acreage in the 8 principal timothy seed producing states is estimated at approximately 13.9 million acres, compared with about 12.9 million in 1945 and the average of 11.4 million.

Current supplies of timothy seed, including production and carryover, total 75,266,000 pounds of clean seed. This total is about 9 per cent smaller than a year earlier and 14 per cent below the 1940-44 average.—U. S. D. A.

## Save Clover and Alfalfa Seed

Shortage of clover and alfalfa seed for last spring sowing should inspire farmers to save all possible seed to meet 1947 needs, declared Keller Beeson, Purdue University extension agronomist. Normally, Indiana farmers are among the leaders in the nation in red clover seed harvest, and their years' of experience in handling the crop should lead to extensive saving of seed this fall.

Hay was made in early June this year, blossoming is abundant, and if bees and other insects have been numerous enough to pollinate

the flowers, Indiana should have a good seed crop, the agronomist said. Price prospects are good, and, in addition, governmental subsidies on an acreage and poundage basis will increase financial returns.

Alfalfa seed prospects can be determined by checking fields for amount of seed pods or "coils" before they have passed entirely out of the hay stage. Fields in which growth is short are more likely to produce seed than those making vigorous second growth.

While extensive alfalfa seed harvest is not expected in Indiana, yet any fields showing promise of good seed yields should be harvested. Since seed shatters very quickly from ripe "coils," or germinates with heavy dews or rains, hulling or combine-harvesting should be completed within a few days after the seed crop is cut. Prompt recleaning will reduce the danger of heating, the Purdue man advises.

## Seed Stocks Smaller

Dealers and the government held smaller stocks of 22 kinds of field seeds out of 34 produced on June 30, compared with a year ago, according to a recent report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The stocks, totaling 152.4 million pounds, were 43 per cent smaller than the 1945 stocks of 268.2 million pounds and 16 per cent below the 1940-44 average stocks of 180.6 million pounds for June 30.

Stocks of grasses were 73 per cent, lespedeza 84 per cent, and alfalfa and clovers 88 per cent of the 1945 stocks. Compared with the 5-year average, stocks of alfalfa and the clovers were only 35 per cent of the average and winter cover crop seeds 81 per cent. Stocks of grass seeds were average, while lespedeza stocks were nearly three times the average.

Stocks showing the most marked declines from last year are: Blue lupine (1946 stocks less than 1 per cent of 1945 stocks), western wheat grass (11 per cent), crested wheatgrass (20 per cent), other vetch (21 per cent), Austrian winter peas (35 per cent), sorgo (40 per cent), proso millet (47 per cent), Kentucky bluegrass (50 per cent), slender wheat grass (52 per cent), and red clover (555 per cent). The kinds for which stocks showed the largest increases were Kobe lespedeza (1946 stocks 406 per cent of the 1945 stocks), crimson clover (248 per cent), Dallis Grass (179 per cent), Ladina clover (161 per cent), redbud (154 per cent), and brome grass (153 per cent).

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## Mung Beans, for Seed and Forage

By L. L. LIGON, associate agronomist  
Oklahoma Agricultural Exp. Station

The mung bean (*Phaseolus aureus*) is a summer annual legume which grows one to three feet tall with clusters of yellowish flowers. It is native of southern Asia and is of ancient culture. The seeds are used for human food and the plant for forage. It is grown quite extensively in Oklahoma; but the last few years it has never competed commercially with the cowpea, which it somewhat resembles.

This legume is now attracting considerable attention in Oklahoma because of its food and forage value. The plant is used for soil building, hay, silage, and pasture. The seed may be used for livestock feed. Certain types of mungbean seed are at present in great demand for growing bean sprouts used in chop suey, chow mein, and other Chinese dishes.

There is a ready market at present for seed of any of the mungbean varieties, whether used for forage, soil improvement, or sprouting. Farmers who are accustomed to growing mungbeans often find them an excellent cash crop, and they may continue to be profitable for the next few years at least. Oklahoma is well located from the standpoint of climate, soil, and harvesting facilities. It is now the largest mungbean-producing state in the nation.

Altho emphasis at the present time is on seed production for sprouting purposes, the other valuable uses of mungbeans should be kept in mind in case the demand for sprouting seed should lessen. No other crop can be grown with so little trouble, and few other crops can be planted following small grains and give as profitable a return.

The mung bean has the advantage over other legumes of not being susceptible to many of the diseases which attack cowpeas, soybeans, alfalfa, and others. It is also less subject to the attack of field insects than are cowpeas and other large-seeded legumes.

The most common strains of the shiny, hard-textured beans are Selection No. 12 from Indiana, now being multiplied and produced in Oklahoma; Illinois; Chinese; Morse; and several strains from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Some of these strains are semiprostrate in their habit of growth and are therefore difficult to combine.

Selection No. 12 was chosen for multiplication and distribution in Oklahoma because of

its upright growth and good yield of seed. The plants are normally from 14 to 24 inches in height and produce most of the seed above or in the top, easily in reach of a combine. They can also be picked by hand more rapidly than the other lower-growing or more prostrate varieties.

SEED are often difficult to harvest because they shatter so readily. Some strains of the green mungbean varieties are more resistant to shattering than others. The pods may be picked or stripped by hand if machinery is not available. They can be harvested by hand much more rapidly than cowpeas, because the pods are produced in bunches.

For beans planted in rows, a bean harvester which cuts two rows at a time and throws the two rows together may be used. After the beans are dry, they can be threshed with a combine or thresher. The beans can also be harvested with a combine with good success.

For golden mungbeans, a beater-type thresher may be used. Such a thresher can be made from an old grain binder.

Green leaves and immature pods are often collected in the harvesting, causing excess moisture in the seed. In such cases, the beans should be screened immediately after harvest to separate out the good seed and remove all trash, and then spread out thinly to dry before being put into sacks or bins. The beans mold quickly if the green pods and leaves are not removed before storing. Beans which contain over 15 to 16 percent moisture may heat in storage, and stored beans should therefore be watched carefully to detect heating.

TOTAL wheat supplies in Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the United States on July 1 were estimated at 373,000,000 bus., about 450,000,000 bus. less than a year ago and well below the prewar (1935-39) average of 457,000,000 bus.—U. S. D. A.

## Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1945, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	235	436	156	.....
Chicago	1,441	3,012	486	759
Ft. Worth	576	231	.....	.....
Kansas City	11,178	6,678	5,580	4,374
Seattle	869	561	.....	.....

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**Scale and Credit Tickets**—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13½ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Weight 1½ lbs. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.40, plus postage.

**Crop Delivery Record** (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including date of delivery, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral. Price, \$1.50, plus postage.

**Improved Grain Tickets** — Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9¼x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2¼ lbs. Price, \$1.55, plus postage.

**Duplicating Scale Ticket Book** — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage.

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## Grain Improvement in Nebraska

By J. C. SWINBANK, Sec'y, Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n

The Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, in co-operation with the Agricultural Extension Service and Outstate Crops Testing Project, recently completed its annual series of field meetings at grain improvement plots thruout the state. The interest was excellent and the average attendance of 68 persons per meeting was the highest in many years.

The meetings included the inspection of 9 regional farmers' wheat plots, 10 wheat yield tests, 3 regional farmers' oat plots, 4 oat yield tests and 1 barley yield test. Samples of wheat and oats from 1,144 Nebraska farms were studied and classified as to variety, purity and adaptability. Improved varieties were observed and discussed as recommendations were given for each community.

**SEED TREATING AND WHEAT-RYE MIXTURE EXHIBIT**—Special features of interest at every meeting were a seed treating demonstration and a wheat-rye mixture exhibit. The exhibit showed the results of a three-year experiment, conducted by the Association and the College of Agriculture, to determine how fast rye will increase or decrease once it invades a field of wheat. The experiment was started in 1943 with a wheat planting containing 1 per cent of common rye. By 1945 the crop contained 50.4 per cent of rye. Those attending the meetings have been estimating how much rye there is in the current crop. A \$25 Savings Bond will be given for the best estimate. The results of the experiment and the winner of the prize will be announced soon.

**FARMERS' WHEAT PLOTS**—Wheat from 769 farms in 13 of Nebraska's leading wheat producing counties were grown, observed and classified during the past year. Some highlights are:

Ninety-eight per cent of the samples were of varieties which rate "good" or "excellent" in milling and baking characteristics.

Two per cent of the samples represented varieties which are objectionable because of poor milling or baking characteristics. This percentage increased slightly in the past year though the actual acreage of objectionable wheats is less than 2 per cent. The offenders are Chiefkan, Red Chief, Early Blackhull and Kawvale.

The percentage of rye mixed samples was less than in 1945. However, rye still constitutes a serious threat to quality in some localities. Take action now to control these mixtures.

Forty-five per cent of the samples graded A or B and represented wheat which is good enough to be used for seed. This means that approximately one-half of the farmers should get now seed wheat this fall. The need is principally due to varietal mixtures which were found most often in south central Nebraska.

Stinking smut was found in 67 out of 151 fields in western Nebraska. This means that there is enough innoculum for a serious epidemic in 1947 if seed treatment is neglected. *Losses from bunt are entirely unnecessary. Urge farmers to treat all seed wheat this fall.*

Turkey, Cheyenne, and Nebred are the predominating wheat varieties in the state and account for over 80 per cent of the acreage.

Pawnee is increasing rapidly. The percentage of Pawnee samples increased from 2.2 per cent to 7.1 per cent during the past year.

**FARMERS' OAT IMPROVEMENT PLOTS**—The campaign for better oats in Nebraska has borne rich fruit. A comparison of farmers' oat test plot results for 1944 and 1946 indicates a tremendous increase in the use of improved, disease resistant varieties that are more profitable to the farmers and more desirable to the grain trade. Fewer barley mixtures and better test weight is noted.

Oat samples from 375 eastern Nebraska farms were grown and classified at three locations this year. Results of the test plots in 1944 and 1946 are shown below:

### PER CENT OF SAMPLES

	In 1944	In 1946
Improved, disease resistant varieties .....	9.5	71.0
Suitable for seed.....	20.2	58.0
Containing barley mixtures ....	49.5	23.3

A postcard survey in Washington county by County Agent Sam Lingo indicated that 94 per cent of the farmers were growing one of the better varieties such as Cedar, Boone, Tama or Marion. A grain dealer at Fremont reports that all of the oats he has shipped this year (14 cars) have graded No. 1 or better.

**SMUT CONTROL CAMPAIGN** in Western Nebraska.—The Nebraska Grain Improvement Association will cooperate with the College of Agriculture in a smut control campaign in 13 western Nebraska counties during the month of August.

Posters urging seed treatment will be distributed and exhibits will be made at four

county fairs. Material is being prepared for county agents to use in circularizing every wheat grower in the area. The help of local elevators, fungicide dealers and editors will also be solicited to further publicize the need for control measures.

**CORN YIELD CONTEST**—The Association will join with the Agricultural Extension Service and Omaha Chamber of Commerce in sponsoring a statewide 10-acre corn yield contest. White corn growers will get a "special break" as there will be a separate premium list for white corn, plus over-all prizes for growers of either white or yellow.

All Nebraska farmers are eligible to compete. The field entered must be at least 10 acres in size and of regular shape. Other rules of the contest and the list of prizes will be announced soon. County agricultural agents will enroll the contestants and help check the yields next fall.

## New Mixed Feed Ceiling

Effective Aug. 26, the O.P.A. has issued Amendment 8 to M.P.R. 585 on mixed feeds for animals and poultry, as follows:

1. Section 3.7 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) **Base Period System.** Any seller who, during the whole of the months of January, March, May, October, November and December of 1942, made charges for rail shipment of his mixed feeds on the basis of a system of differentials, rather than on the basis of actual transportation costs, may at his option continue to use such system. If he does so, he may use differentials not exceeding those he would have applied in January, 1942, consistent with his system, plus 3% to compensate for the tax provided for in Section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942 and an amount to reflect his average increase, in freight rates, for each delivery area granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission order in ex-parte No. 162 and ex-parte No. 148, on all shipments of each mixed feed to all areas with respect to which such system was in effect on such mixed feed during the 1942 base months.

2. The first paragraph of Section 4.2 (b) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) **Grains Subject to Price Control.** "Base price" as used in this subparagraph (1) means, with respect to any grain, the "base price" therefor as defined in the Maximum Price Regulation or supplement covering such grain.

3. Section 4.2 (b) (3) is amended to read as follows:

(3) **Ingredients Not Subject to Price Control.** (A) In computing your "control price" for any price list issued and effective prior to Sept. 22, 1946, for any ingredient not subject to price control, you may use either

(i) the reasonable market value of such ingredient at your plant on Aug. 21, 1946, or

(ii) if the ingredient is used for the first time after Aug. 21, 1945, the reasonable market value at your plant at the time of your first calculation of a base ingredient price for it, or

(iii) the simple average of the price you paid delivered at your plant for your receipts during the last 30 days prior to Aug. 21, 1946.

(B) In computing your "control price" for any subsequent price list for any ingredient not subject to price control, you shall use the reason-

able market value of such ingredient at your plant on the date upon which you compute your list prices.

**Note.** If the ingredient is in processed form and you did the processing yourself, you may determine the prices you paid delivered at your plant for the above described receipts of the commodity you process into the ingredient, and add full processing costs. The results will be deemed to be the "prices you paid" for the above described receipts of the ingredient under this subdivision (iii).

4. A new Section 6 is added to read as follows:

**Section 6. Temporary Modifications.** Anything in the preceding sections of this regulation to the contrary notwithstanding, the following limitations, exceptions and modifications thereof shall be made for the period and to the extent hereinafter set forth.

(a) Despite the provisions of Section 3.3, no seller may sell mixed feed for delivery after the effective date of his first price list issued after Sept. 21, 1946, on the basis of any price list issued prior to Sept. 21, 1946.

(b) On or before Aug. 26, 1946, each manufacturer shall select one day of the week of Aug. 26-31, 1946, as his pricing day for each of his plants. Such pricing day shall thereafter remain his "pricing day" within the meaning of Section 4.5 of this regulation.

(c) Where any ingredient is subject to price control and to a maximum price regulation and the ceilings have been temporarily suspended, a manufacturer in computing his control price for any price list issued and effective prior to Sept. 22, 1946, shall use his simple average of the cost to him delivered at his plant of those of his receipts during the 30 days prior to Aug. 21, 1946, which reflect his customary purchase prices.

(d) The provisions of Section 4.2 (e) shall not apply to base ingredient prices used in determining a manufacturer's price list issued and effective prior to Sept. 22, 1946.

(e) For his first price list effective after Sept. 21, 1946, each manufacturer shall use as his "base ingredient price" for any ingredient covered by paragraph (c) above, the base price he used for such ingredient in computing his last price list issued before June 30, 1946, making the necessary adjustments therein to compensate for any changes made by the Office of Price Administration in the maximum price for such ingredient since June 30, 1946.

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## Supply Trade

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The plant of the Percy Kent Bag Co. has been closed for weeks by a strike for a closed shop.

SALEM, KY.—The fluorspar mine near this place, of the Kentucky Fluorspar Co., has been purchased by the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 100,000 war-seized German patents are now free to nations that signed the patent accord in London.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. net profits were \$1,460,335.23 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, after deduction of federal taxes, compared with \$1,441,022.17 for the preceding fiscal year.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Geo. H. Murray, 79, formerly treas. of the Barnett & Record Co., died Aug. 15 while visiting a daughter in Madison, Wis. He had been connected with elevator construction for 50 years and retired in 1945.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Cyanamid Co. is the name under which will be done all advertising formerly bearing the designation American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, omitting any reference to the insecticide department.

CLEVELAND, O.—Solvent oil extraction equipment has been added to the expeller line made by the V. D. Anderson Co., which has overcome the objections based on fire and explosion hazards, high insurance, and high equipment costs.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Frederick C. Abbott, formerly manager of the new products division, has been named assistant production manager in the manufacturing department of the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. Succeeding him in the new products division is Hugh R. Bishop.

SAGINAW, MICH.—Ronald Banton, sales manager of A. T. Ferrell & Co., has written a pamphlet of 10 pages tackling "Problems in Cleaning Seed," giving some factors in effective operation of seed cleaners using air and screens, with suggestions on correct use of screens for many separations.

OWENSBORO, KY.—L. Freeman Little, 77, passed away June 27 in a hospital at Memphis, Tenn. He became ill while visiting his plantation near Yazoo City, Miss. He was one of the founders of the Anglo-American Mill Co. While in England in 1909 he arranged the manufacture and sale in the United States of the Midget Marvel mill.

CHADRON, NEB.—The Baldwin Iron Works of Chadron, producer of grain loading machines, may have to halt production because of inability to find a suitable location after having to vacate a fairgrounds building. The plant has been producing about 80 loaders weekly and employed about 25 persons. Production of carriages for the loaders will continue at Whitney.—P. J. P.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Fairbanks-Morse Axial Air Gap Motor is a new electrical product, radically different in design and in many applications acknowledged to be far superior to other motors. Through patent control of the machines which wind these motors, the company enters this lucrative field without competition. New mass production facilities at Freeport, Ill., are nearly completed, and the demand for the motor is so great that the company has postponed its public announcement and formal advertising for an indefinite period.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Its new and improved Seedbuco catalog and reference book has been issued by the Seedbuco Equipment Co., whose line now includes over 500 items. Among many new items added are O.K. bagging scale, Winslow truck scale, time switches, fire extinguishers, Gibbons bag holders, aluminum scoops, D.D.T. products, and inter-communication

equipment. One section is devoted exclusively to sampling grain, preparing sample for testing and analysis and mechanical grading tests, plus grading charts for wheat sorghum and soybeans. All is essential and important information.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The C.P.A. reported July 30 that "Despite the increase in lumber production, some lumber products, tho improving, still lag behind requirements. Mill-work facilities are being operated at less than 50 per cent of capacity due to a shortage of shop-grade lumber. Similarly, production of hardwood flooring remained at a level less than one-half of requirements. Price increases on millwork, channeling of the required types of woods to manufacturers of hardwood flooring, and operation of a proposed premium payment plan are expected to produce considerable improvement in these two vital housing materials within the next few months."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In sixteen weeks of operation under Order VHP-1, CPA has approved some 39,000 applications for non-residential construction including maintenance and repair, valued at about \$1.5 billion (excluding the value of land and processing equipment). About 22,000 applications to start construction projects valued at \$950 million have been denied to save scarce building materials for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program. Out of 670,000 inquiries received by CPA Construction Field Offices, by phone, letter and visit since March 26, a total of less than 60,000 formal applications have resulted. In each case the applicant considered his project absolutely essential and non-deferrable.—C. P. A.

### \$400 Collection of Cats

Mangum, Okla.—Visitors to the Mangum Mill & Elevator Co. plant are invited by Charles A. McDonald, manager, to see his \$400 collection of cats.

Naturally, they expect to view a pair of imported Siamese or equally expensive feline specimens, but the high-price kitties prove to be only two of the well-known alley variety.

McDonald explains, however, that they're \$400 cats because for the last six years he has spent 20 cents a day feeding them. But he insists they have earned their keep by keeping mice from his feed.—E. W. F.

### Smut Increasing in Washington

Smut is again on the increase in Washington. Golden and other Fortyfold strains are showing the highest proportion of smutty lots, while fall-planted Federation is not far behind. Elgin and Alicel, which are very susceptible, are unexplainably showing few lots grading smutty this season. 2-4-D, the new hormone weed killer, now costs \$18 a gallon (enough to treat four acres). At \$4.50 per acre plus the cost of spraying any wheat grower can afford to get rid of his noxious weeds.—Willard N. Crawford, field sec'y, Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Walla Walla, Wash.

### Light Weight Wheat May Be Used in Feed

The amendment to W. F. O. 145 prohibiting the use of milling wheat in the manufacture of feed has been eased by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture by the following clarification:

Milling quality wheat is defined as "wheat eligible for loan." This means that No. 1 to No. 3 grades or No. 4 and No. 5 grading down solely for test weight may be used in the manufacture of feeds. It frees No. 4 and No. 5 grading down on any other factors such as weather or heat damage or mixtures of rye or other grains and all sample grade grain for use in feed mixtures. Previously it was construed that only wheat "unfit for human consumption," commonly designated as "condemned" in trade parlance, could be used in feeds.

### Program of American Soybean Ass'n

For the 26th annual convention of the American Soybean Ass'n, to be held Aug. 29, 30 and 31 in the Hotel Jefferson at St. Louis, Mo., the following program has been arranged:

"Soybean Production Practice Summaries," J. W. Calland, of Central Soya Co., Decatur, Ind.

"Large Scale Soybean Production," Henry I. Cohn, of Valley Farms Co., Carrollton, Ill.

"Soybean Diseases and Pests," Dr. Wm. B. Allington, of U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Ill.

"Soybeans and the Fertility Level," Dr. A. G. Norman, of Iowa State College.

"U.S.D.A. Soybean Disease Studies," Dr. W. J. Morse, of Bureau of Plant Industry, Beltsville, Md.

"German Oil Seed Processing," Dr. W. H. Goss, of Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

"Soybean Research at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory," Dr. G. E. Hilbert, director.

"Soy Flour—War Usage and Peace Prospects," A. E. Lager, executive sec'y, Soy Flour Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

"Processing Plans to Improve Soybean Production," C. Kenneth Shuman, of the Glidden Co.

"Feeding the World with Soya," Dr. H. W. Miller, of International Nutrition Laboratory, Mt. Vernon, O.

"Growing Importance of the Soybean Crop in Our National and Agricultural Economy," Whitney H. Eastman, of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

"Soybean Oil—Its Future in Margarine and Related Products," N. B. Betzold, general sales manager, Durkee Famous Foods, Cleveland, O.

"World Trends in Major Oil Crops and Their Effect on Soybean Acreage in the United States," Peter L. Hansen, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"What Can We Do to Maintain and Expand the Soybean Industry?" Jasper Giovanna of Decatur Soy Products, Decatur, Ill.

"Soybeans in the UNRRA Program," Donald S. Payne, food technologist, Washington, D. C.

"The Years Ahead for the Soybean Industry," E. G. Strand, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"New Developments in Feeding Soybean Oilmeal to Livestock," Dr. J. W. Hayward, director biological research, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The meeting will be preceded Wednesday afternoon by meetings of the board of directors, the resolutions and the nominations committees.

Exhibits will be on display in the Ivory Room, Friday, Aug. 30.

The banquet will be served at 7 p.m., Friday, with entertainment.

Saturday a visit by bus and auto will be made to the Ralston Purina experimental farm at Gray's Summit, Mo., where luncheon will be served by the hosts.

## WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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# Feedstuffs

LANSING, MICH.—The Michigan Associated Feed Men will hold their fall conference here Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

DISTILLERS' dried grains production during July amounted to 17,800 tons, against 63,500 tons in July, 1945, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

BREWERS' dried grains production during July amounted to 17,800 tons, against 21,200 tons during July, 1945, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

DECATUR, ILL.—Dr. Jas. E. Briggs has been appointed director of feed nutrition for the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. He majored in animal husbandry at Cornell University, where he earned the Ph.D. degree.

THE NATION'S LAMB crop in 1946 totaled 26,110,000 head, nearly 2 million head or 7 per cent smaller than in 1945. This crop was more than 4 million head or 14 per cent below the 1935-44 average and the smallest lamb crop since 1927.—U.S.D.A.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two new natural riboflavin concentrates have been announced by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., to supplement its general line of livestock and poultry ingredients. Riboflavin mixture No. 1 contains one gram of active riboflavin per ounce of material, and natural carriers containing vitamins of the B complex. Riboflavin concentrate No. 85 is a more concentrated product and consists of 85 parts per hundred of active riboflavin along with a natural carrier and an important number of the vitamin B complex.

## Program of Washington Nutrition Conference

The State College of Washington has arranged an outstanding program for the nutrition conference for feed dealers to be held Oct. 10, 11 and 12 at Pullman, Wash., in Wilson Hall.

Applications for admission should be sent not later than Sept. 10 to James McGinnis, Wilson Hall, College of Agriculture, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., accompanied by registration fee of \$5. The early application is to allow for room reservations. The registration fee was approved by the Agricultural Improvement Committee of the Washington State Feed Ass'n to defray the expenses of outstanding speakers.

J. G. Wilson, manager of the Ass'n, says: "A great deal of work has been devoted to building this program. It will be a conference that will be far superior to anything we have held in this state to date. We strongly urge that you plan to attend and send in your reservation immediately.

"Those of you who are interested in feed formulas will have an excellent opportunity to gain knowledge along that line as an entire afternoon will be devoted to dairy, poultry, turkey and hog rations."

Topics and the speakers are:

October 10

Purpose and Outline of Program between Feed Dealers and Manufacturers and the State College of Washington—John Westberg, Chairman of the Agricultural Improvement Committee of the Washington State Feed Ass'n.

The Institute of Agricultural Sciences—Director J. C. Knott.

National and State Feed Supply Situation and Livestock Needs—O. H. Maughan.

Minerals in Feeding Animals on the Farm—C. F. Huffman.

Amino Acids and Proteins in Animal Nutrition—H. J. Almquist.

Recent Developments in Calf Nutrition—N. S. Lundquist. Vitamins in Swine Nutrition—T. J.

Cunha. Dermatitis in Turkeys—James McGinnis. The Level of Protein in the Laying Ration—J. S. Carver.

October 11

Forages and Their Place in Feeding Practices—C. F. Huffman. Animal Protein Factors for Hatchability and Chick Growth—James McGinnis. Beef Cattle Feeding, Feed Lot Problems—M. E. Ensminger.

Formulating Grain Mixtures for Livestock and Poultry. Dairy Cow Rations—N. S. Lundquist. Poultry Rations—G. E. Bearse. Turkey Rations—James McGinnis. Hog Rations—T. J. Cunha. Banquet (Program to be arranged).

October 12

Farm Visitation. Football Game—State College of Washington vs. University of Washington, Rogers Field, Campus.

## Ruminants Make Their Own Vitamins

The concept of intestinal synthesis of vitamins by microorganisms cleared up many long-standing questions as to why and how certain animals were able to grow and thrive on diets severely deficient in the vitamin B complex. This was particularly true in the case of ruminants which unlike any other species studied, possessed the strange ability of being able to grow to maturity, give birth to normal offspring and produce normal supplies of milk on a ration almost devoid of the B complex. Soon after Friderica's work investigating this unique behavior of cattle, demonstrated two interesting facts: First, that contents of the rumens or first stomachs of cattle on vitamin-deficient diets actually contained vitamin B; and second, that one of the more prevalent microorganisms (genus, *Flavobacterium*) found in the bacterial flora of the rumen was capable of synthesizing vitamin B in test tubes outside the body.

With the expanding knowledge concerning the multiple nature of "vitamin B," more detailed studies of the synthesis of individual members of the B complex were undertaken by various groups. It now has been demonstrated that virtually all of these—thiamin, riboflavin, biotin, pyridoxine, pantothenic acid, nicotinic acid, folic acid—are synthesized in the rumen of sheep or cows in amounts sufficiently large to permit these animals to dispense with dietary sources of these vitamins. This, however, does not apply to very young animals of these species in which the rumen is not developed.—Borden's Review of Nutrition.



## Cattle on Feed Down 45 Per Cent

The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 corn belt states on Aug. 1 this year was 45 per cent smaller than on Aug. 1, 1945. This is the sharpest decrease in August numbers ever recorded, and one of the sharpest ever shown for corn belt cattle feeding. Only in January, 1935, following the 1934 drouth, was the percentage decrease larger than for this August. Altho estimates of actual numbers of cattle on feed have not been made available information indicates that the number on feed this year was the smallest on record for Aug. 1.

The numbers on feed on Aug. 1 this year were down sharply from a year earlier in all but two states, Ohio and Indiana, where numbers were up 5 and 10 per cent, respectively. In these two states numbers are at a fairly low level as a result of a very sharp decrease two years ago, and a moderate decrease last August when most other corn belt states showed increases. This year the largest decreases, ranging from 53 to 60 per cent, occurred in Illinois, Minnesota and Kansas. The decreases in the numbers on feed in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota ranged from 45 to 50 per cent. Michigan was down 40 per cent, Wisconsin 25 per cent and Missouri 35 per cent. In Colorado and California, the leading feeding states in the West, numbers on feed Aug. 1 were considerably below the number on feed a year earlier. In Colorado, increased feed prices have caused early marketings and discouraged replacements. As a result, Colorado had a material reduction in the number on feed Aug. 1, compared with a year ago. The number of cattle in commercial feed lots in California was much smaller than on Aug. 1 last year.—U.S.D.A.

GENERAL MILLS has been presented the National Safety council's distinguished service to safety award in recognition of its success in reducing the frequency and severity of accidents in 1945 as compared with 1944, and for leading the milling industry in safety achievement.—P. J. P.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture announced Aug. 23 a hen and pullet goal for Jan. 1 of 435,000,000 birds, which is almost 93 per cent of the number of hens and pullets on farms Jan. 1, 1946.

FEED PRICES rose more sharply than prices of poultry products during June and July, and all poultry product-feed price ratios became less favorable. However, on the basis of Aug. 1 indications, prospective feed supplies for the 1946-47 season appear ample.—U.S.D.A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The number of potential layers on farms Aug. 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was 7 per cent less than a year ago. Numbers of potential layers were below a year ago in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic, where they were 2 per cent above last year. Pullets not of laying age on farms Aug. 1 are estimated at 291,206,000 birds, 9 per cent less than a year ago, but 1 per cent above the 1940-44 average. They decreased in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic, where they increased 4 per cent.—U.S.D.A.

## Pellets for Chicks

Supplementing the mash with pellets at noon is one way of increasing egg production, and at a saving of labor over the old wet mash system.

More and more poultrymen are realizing that the feeding of pellets in addition to the regular mash makes it possible to maintain an even consumption of mash day by day. This is important in maintaining uniform high production, uniform egg size, and thoroughly nourished birds that have the stamina to resist colds and kindred diseases.

Birds can eat pellets readily and can consume large quantities in a short period of time without drinking a lot of water. To consume the same amount of mash in meal form would take a long time, because after every two or three mouthfuls of mash the bird must get a drink of water to wash the mash down into the crop.

EASY TO EAT PELLETS—It is just as hard for a chicken to eat mash as it is for you to eat crackers without having something to help wash it down. The pellets do not stick to the walls of the esophagus. Instead they readily pass along into the crop and in a few minutes' time a bird can consume all it needs. According to the University of Illinois, birds can consume in 20 minutes the same amount of mash in pellet form that they can mash in six hours.

Many poultrymen in years past have tried to get adequate mash consumption by feeding a wet mash. Pellets mean a real saving in labor and provide the same benefits as a wet mash without the dangers. There isn't the danger of over feeding on pellets, nor the danger of flushing the birds, nor having feed that is left to get sour and moldy before it is eaten.

When birds have colds or anything that interferes with the nasal passages, it is difficult for them to eat. As a consequence, such birds are ravenous for grain and as a result do not get an adequate amount of vitamins, minerals, or proteins.

We feel sure you agree that if you were to take the mash feed away for a week from your hens, you would throw them into a tail spin as far as egg production is concerned. That's exactly what you do when you only feed dry mash to birds with colds or nasal troubles.

Be sure, that at any time your birds have difficulty in eating mash, or you notice signs of wheezing, you give the birds all the pellets

they will eat. Instead of just a noon feeding of pellets keep them before the birds.

We believe that at such times you will find super greens pellets well worth while, because of their extra vitamin content. The extra vitamins help to build up the physical condition so the birds are able to throw off the trouble more quickly.

The amount of pellets to feed depends upon the weather and the condition of the birds. In ordinary weather we suggest feeding lightly, possibly two pounds per day for each hundred birds. Step up this quantity to four or six pounds whenever due to weather conditions, mash consumption drops off. The main thing is to see that the total amount of mash and pellets consumed per day is about the same.

## Tung Meal Bad for Chicks

At the Florida Experiment Station lots of 25 Single-Comb White Leghorn chicks each received rations containing about 20 per cent of protein made up with 0, 5, 10, or 15 per cent tung meal and soybean meal. The tung meal was subjected to different heat treatments and sieving. All tung meal rations caused a severe diarrhea in chicks receiving them. The droppings were wet and foul smelling, and the feathers were soiled.

Mortality was heavy with the larger amounts of tung meal. The livers were damaged with necrotic areas. Tung meal heated at 11.5 lb. pressure and 115.5° C. was as toxic as raw tung meal. Above 5 per cent tung meal, feed utilization was reduced. Heating tung meal at 128° and 22 lb. pressure was not safe for chick feeding.

## Folic Acid in Poultry Nutrition

By Dr. THOS. H. JUKES of Lederle Laboratories, Inc., Pearl River, N. Y.

Folic acid is a vitamin, a member of the B complex and is distributed throughout living tissues. A deficiency of folic acid in chicks leads to slow growth, poor feathering and anemia. It is needed by laying hens for the production of eggs of high hatchability. The deficiency has also been described in turkeys as resulting in a type of paralysis characterized by a stiff-necked condition.

Folic acid exists in several forms. Pteroyl glutamic acid, the form which was isolated from liver and which has been synthesized, appears to be the most effective form. A second type of folic acid, called "Fermentation folic acid," yielded three molecules of glutamic acid upon hydrolysis. Folic acid is an extremely interesting substance from the standpoint of the chemist, for the molecule consists of three substances joined together. The first of these substances is a yellow pigment called a "pterin" which belongs to the class of colored substances found in the wings of butterflies. The pterins are difficult to identify chemically because they do not crystallize readily. The second substance in the folic acid molecule is para-amino-benzoic acid which is a growth factor for many bacteria. The inhibition of the bacterial growth-promoting effect of para-amino-benzoic acid is the key to the action of the sulfa drugs. The third substance in folic acid is glutamic acid, an amino acid which occurs in large amounts in proteins, especially in cereal proteins. The three components of folic acid namely, pterin, para-amino-benzoic acid and glutamic acid, cannot replace the vitamin effect of folic acid when fed separately and only the intact molecule of folic acid, which appears to be manufactured by plants, can serve as a vitamin.

The distribution of folic acid in natural foods has not been completely investigated.

## Newcastle Disease of Poultry

By DR. CLIFF D. CARPENTER, Pres. of Institute of American Poultry Industries

Newcastle disease is caused by a filterable virus which affects the respiratory and nervous systems. Infected birds gasp for breath and exhibit nervous symptoms, including twisting of the neck, inward curling of the toes, circling, backing up, twitching, periodic shivering, and convulsive seizures. Frequently the nervous symptoms are slight, or delayed, or absent, and these factors often lead to a mistaken diagnosis of infectious (chick) bronchitis, laryngotracheitis or common colds. The attack usually comes on suddenly and the disease spreads rapidly. The brood or flock is usually dull and the birds lose their appetites. Coughing and sneezing are prominent symptoms. There may be a mucus discharge from the nostrils. A rattling sound in breathing is generally heard.

Birds of all ages are susceptible, although the mortality rate is highest in young chicks. Infected broods have been observed at four days of age, and a death rate of from 10 to 20 per cent is common among young chicks. Usually the rate of loss is substantially less in growing birds over 10 weeks of age. In laying flocks the greatest loss seen so far in the United States is in egg production, altho in one flock of laying pullets more than half the birds died. Infected layers cease producing at once. It has been reported that egg production in one flock dropped from 60 per cent to zero in four days, and it was eight weeks before the birds were back in normal production. Recovered flocks lay numbers of abnormal eggs, including eggs with soft shells and eggs with inferior quality of albumen. The nervous symptoms so apparent in chicks are relatively slight in layers and may be totally absent.

Turkeys are equally susceptible and the disease has been identified in at least one flock in this country. Pheasants also are susceptible and become a serious factor in spreading the disease in some states.

In some outbreaks it has caused death losses up to 80 per cent. In some laying flocks egg production has dropped to zero in a few days; in others, the birds have molted completely, losing even their pin feathers. What will it do to our industry if permitted to continue uncontrolled? That question can't be answered definitely, but the possible losses from Newcastle disease are so great that all branches of poultry industry have become sufficiently aroused to do something to check it as fast as possible.

A NATIONAL COMMITTEE of seventeen has been appointed to coordinate the efforts of all segments of the industry and public agencies in a determined fight against the disease. This committee consists of representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry, state livestock sanitary officials, state experiment stations, poultry producers, breeders, hatcherymen, broiler producers, turkey growers, poultry processors and feed manufacturers. Committees on appropriations, research, and for the development of adequate diagnostic equipment and facilities in each state have been appointed.

A provision for a \$30,000 laboratory building for further study of the disease by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Beltsville, Md., has approval by congressional appropriation committees on agriculture. Poultry pathologists and state veterinarians have offered their recommendations for preventing spread of the disease. The national committee is now studying these recommendations and will present their report on these recommendations in the near future.

A WORLD food production in 1946-47 somewhat larger than in 1945-46 but below the pre-war average is forecast in a world food situation report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This increased supply, however, will be largely offset by the smaller carryover, chiefly of breadgrains, leaving the world's total food supply uncomfortably low.



# Your Feed Authority

## Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition—8th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on live-stock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

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The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

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### Feeds, Foods and Nutrition

By Dr. ED. F. DEGERING, professor of organic chemistry, Purdue University.

It has been reported, and there may be just reason to repeat it, that the advances in microbiological syntheses to date will permit one to produce in a tank ten feet wide and ten feet long and ten feet high, as much protein during a year as one can produce from 1,000 acres of good farm land. Do you like that; well, someone just took the experimental data they had available and made the calculation.

How accurate this calculation may be, I do not know. I do know that there are going to be startling things done in the near future (in your lifetime and mine) in microbiological syntheses. As a matter of fact, haven't we already done some startling things in microbiological syntheses? The production of penicillin is an example—ten years ago we would not have believed it, we would not have even dreamed of it. Now we have crystalline penicillin.

The reason that lysine and tryptophane and other amino acids have not been produced commercially is because no one made up their mind to do it. Someone would get an idea, go into the laboratory, and puddle around for a week or two, or two months or two years, and then say, "Oh, here is something more interesting." We always end up doing the more interesting things and that is what has happened in the synthesis of amino acids.

A ton of wheat when used as flour for bread (we are thinking now only in terms of calories) will provide 2,400,000 calories. If instead it is fed to livestock, it will provide 774,000 calories in the form of pork, 600,000 calories as eggs, 504,600 calories as milk, 207,000 calories as beef, and only 192,500 calories in the form of fried chicken. These figures are doubtless approximately correct.

This indicates one very important thing. On the basis of the economics of calories, it is apparent that we are wasting two-thirds of our feed in the production of pork, three-fourths of it in egg production, four-fifths of it in milk production, and about nine-tenths of it in beef production.

What of it, you say? Feed manufacturers cannot afford to fortify their feeds with these amino acids? With that I do not agree. Instead, I am of the opinion that they cannot afford to do otherwise when and if synthetic lysine becomes available commercially at a fair price. It brings us back to the same old cycle that progress makes for ill. If tomorrow these critical amino acids could be placed on the market at the proper price level, everyone would be better off. To be sure there would be a few problems in economics to iron out, but in the final outcome everyone would be much better off.

We became interested in this problem a number of years ago. It seemed to us that if the organic chemist can synthesize indigo, if he can do many of the other marvelous things he has done in producing complex medicinal compounds and isolating isomers, he ought to be able to synthesize 2, 6-diaminohexanoic acid. So we went to work and, needless to say, we are still working and we probably will be for some time. We have studied over a score of independent syntheses for lysine and we have just about that many on our agenda right now. When we are through investigating these, we hope to pick out two or three on which we will concentrate until we will give you that 1950 blonde, synthetic lysine, for the fortification of your feeds.

Now it is a big program. You can't do it over night. It takes a lot of work. It costs money and it takes time. But there is no question but that it can and will be done. You and I will probably live to see synthetic lysine, at a price that will permit its use in the fortification of stock feeds or, if you want to be classical about it, in the biological ennoblement of both food and feed.

If we can produce lysine for a penny a gram, you can afford to put it in bread and in stock feeds. Currently lysine is quoted at \$25.00 to \$250.00 or more per pound. That is expensive stuff to put in stock feed. If we can get that price down to a reasonable figure, somewhere around a cent a gram, then you can afford to put it in stock feeds. In fact, you cannot afford at that price not to put it in your stock feeds.

These proteins I mentioned a while ago that are being produced by Anheuser-Busch and some of the other laboratories. There are a number of laboratories that have been working on it, but I happen to be a little more familiar with the work of Anheuser-Busch. This synthetic protein, they tell me, has a very good amino acid distribution, about the same as ordinary meat and beef. If we can produce our protein through microbiology, maybe that is the solution to our feed and food problem. We won't worry about the individual amino acids, if we can just produce our protein in a vat in our back yard. After all, it doesn't cost us much to own a vat in the back yard, not as much as it does to own a thousand acres. You won't have to pay as much taxes on it, either. If you can produce all the protein you need, say in a barrel in your cellar, maybe we will have solved our nutritional problems. I think there are possibilities in the field of microbiology from the synthetic standpoint.

CANADIAN wheat today is being sold overseas at \$1.55 a bushel. American wheat is being sold at \$2.18 (equivalent in Canadian funds), which means that the American farmer is now receiving 63 cents a bushel more than the Canadian farmer. This American wheat, inferior to Canadian wheat, is being purchased by Britain and other countries on a basis of \$2.18 a bushel, whereas superior Canadian wheat is offered to them at \$1.55. Canadian and American farmers, operating but a few miles apart, with only the international borderline dividing them, are receiving these different prices, their wheats both flowing to and being purchased by the same overseas countries.—Searle Grain Co.

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## New Soybean Oil Mill at Frankfort, Ind.

Up from a cornfield on the western outskirts of Frankfort, Ind., has risen a battery of concrete storage bins, two main processing buildings (a five-story solvent extraction building and a three-story bean preparation and meal conditioning structure), and five auxiliary units which comprise Swift & Co.'s newest soybean mill. It is the sixth of the company's soybean plants, the others being located at Champaign and Cairo, Ill., Des Moines, Ia., Fostoria, O., and Blytheville, Ark.

The new Frankfort mill, with a million-bushel storage capacity, includes the most modern equipment and facilities available. The mill is equipped with an extraction unit having a daily capacity of 150 tons.

Special attention was given in the planning of the mill to provide for maximum safety in the operations of all departments and to assure uniform high quality of products thru the use of automatic devices.

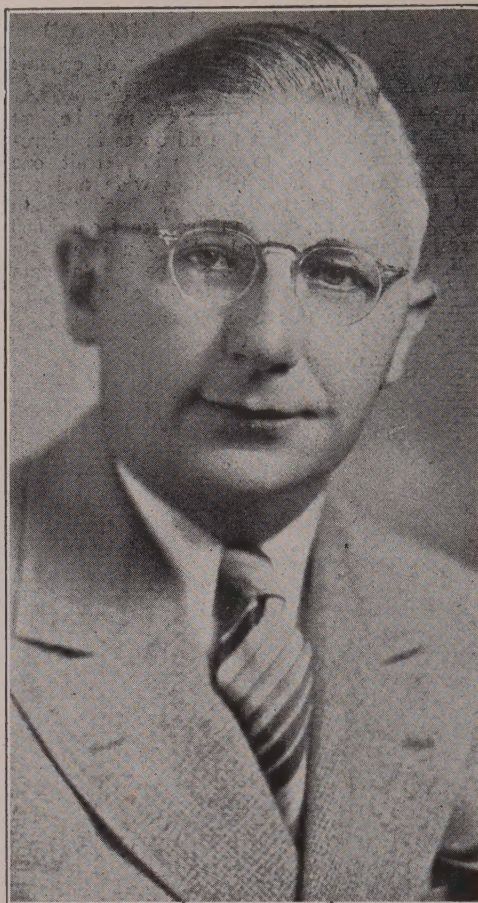
Soybeans arriving are first stored in the grain elevator. Ordinarily they require no cleaning or special attention. If any are extremely high in moisture they are usually dried by hot air produced by an oil burner at the bottom of the elevator headhouse and carried to the top thru a flue.

Some sand, dirt, leaves, dried pods, stems and miscellaneous trash usually adhere to or are mixed among the beans when they are delivered. Trash is screened out by a series of vibrating screens set one above the other. The top screen retains only the large foreign particles and allows the beans and fines to pass thru to the second screen which retains the clean beans but allows the sand, dirt and fines to drop thru.

The beans are first passed thru cracking rolls which break them into several pieces. The cracked beans are heated and the moisture adjusted to insure satisfactory flakes when they pass thru the flaking rolls.

**EXTRACTION**—From the flaking rolls the flakes are carried to the extraction tower. In the extraction tower they are sprayed and washed with a suitable solvent. The oil in the flakes dissolves in the solvent, and the solution is pumped thru filters to evaporators and distillation apparatus where the solvent is boiled off, condensed and returned to the fresh solvent supply. The remaining oil, which has been stripped free of solvent, is pumped to the crude oil storage. French solvent extracting equipment is used.

The spent or extracted flakes from the solvent process as they come from the extraction apparatus are wet with solvent which is removed in a series of meal conditioners, condensed and returned to the solvent system. The dried solvent free flakes are toasted, ground and used as animal feed. Soybean oil meal



Sam D. Hollett, Frankfort, Ind., Mgr. Swift & Co.'s Soybean Mill.

produced by the solvent process contains roughly 3 per cent less fat and a corresponding higher protein content than expeller product.

Opening of the new plant was celebrated by 200 invited guests who first inspected the mill and then were entertained at dinner in the First Christian Church annex, where Governor Ralph Gates and other celebrities made talks, including Fred Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

A new Swift family, numbering 30, has been formed in Frankfort, part of a nation-wide family of 65,000 employees in oil mills, meat packing plants, branch houses, dairy and poultry plants, refineries, and plant food factories that make up Swift & Co.'s diversified operations.

Heading the newest Swift unit is Sam D. Hollett, a 31-year Swift veteran, as manager. Hollett, who managed the Swift soybean mill at Fostoria, O., since it was established in

1940, is widely known among midwest feed and grain dealers and millers, having been associated with the manufacture and sale of animal feed for more than 25 years and with the operation of the company's soybean mills since 1939. This is a homecoming for Sam, a native of Huntington, Ind.

Plant operation is the responsibility of A. J. (Jim) Sibley as superintendent. In 14 years with Swift & Co. Jim has moved up through the ranks. He was made superintendent of the Fostoria soybean mill in 1940 and two years later was transferred to the plant at Champaign, Ill.

H. B. (Hank) Parker, sales and traffic manager, joined Swift & Co. refinery department in 1936 and in 1939 was transferred to the company's soybean mill at Champaign. He went to Fostoria in 1940. After three years in the U. S. Coast Guard Parker is back in the soybean business.

## Program of New England Feedmen

The 1946 annual New England Feedmen's meeting will be held Sept. 19 and 20 at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H. Formerly held in Boston, this marks the first of a series of annual meetings to be held on the campus of each of the New England agricultural colleges. The 1946 meeting is being sponsored by the New England Feedmen, the N. H. Feed Dealers & Manufacturers Ass'n and the University of New Hampshire.

The program includes speakers well versed in poultry, dairy, and general feed and supply conditions. They will present the very latest in valuable information of major interest to poultrymen, dairymen and all those allied with the feed industry.

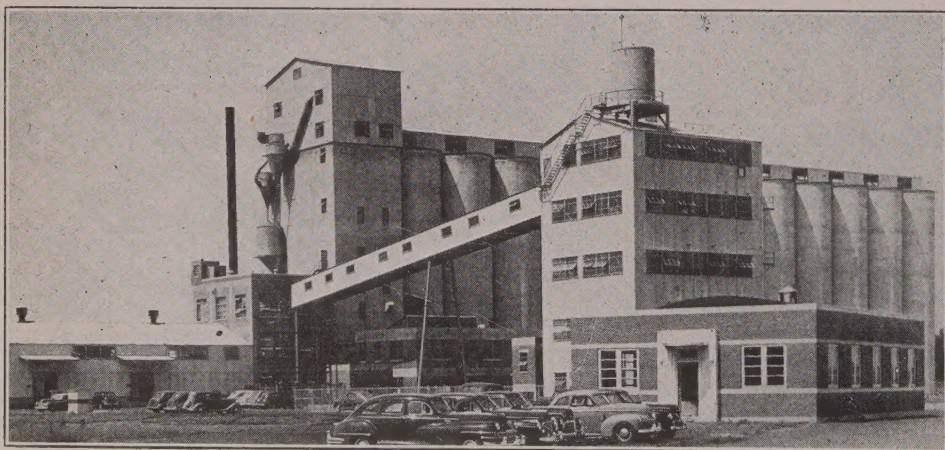
A keynote review of the present feed situation will be given by Austin W. Carpenter, Director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. Walter N. Jones, pres. of Vitality Mills, will deliver a not-to-be-missed discussion on feed merchandising. Representatives of each of the six New England Agricultural Colleges will review pertinent information on poultry and dairy problems.

Two special features are included in this year's program. The first is a popular presentation of the international political situation by Professor William Yale of the University of New Hampshire, recently returned from service with the U. S. State Department. The second is a big social program arranged for and sponsored by the N. H. Feed Dealers & Manufacturers Ass'n. You can't afford to miss it.

Send now for room reservations to Professor T. B. Charles, Chairman, N. E. Feedmen, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Speakers and their topics are: "New Knowledge of Dairy Nutrition," Dr. A. O. Shaw, University of Maine; "New Knowledge of Poultry Nutrition," Dr. H. M. Scott, University of Connecticut; "General Feed Situation," Austin W. Carpenter, Sherrburne, N. Y.; "Herd Health," Dr. E. F. Waller, University of Vermont; "Poultry Respiratory Diseases and Their Control," Dr. Henry Van Roekel, Massachusetts State College. Social program arranged by New Hampshire Feed Dealers & Manufacturers Ass'n. "Educational Institutions and the Feed Industry," H. O. Stuart, Rhode Island State College; "Some Aspects of the International Situation," Prof. William Yale, University of New Hampshire; "Feed Control," H. H. Hanson, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.; "Feed Merchandising," Walter N. Jones, Vitality Mills, Inc. Visit University of New Hampshire departments.

PARITY prices July 15, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, were, per bushel: Wheat, \$1.76; rye, \$1.43; corn, \$1.28; oats, .794, and barley, \$1.23.

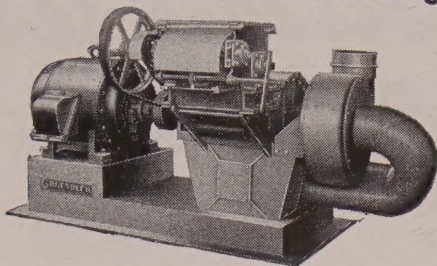


Swift & Co.'s Soybean Oil Mill at Frankfort, Ind.



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**GRAIN and FEED DEALERS  
 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
 GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY MEETING**  
 Stevens Hotel, Sept. 3rd,  
 4th and 5th.

**GRUENDLER****CRUSHER and PULVERIZER CO.**

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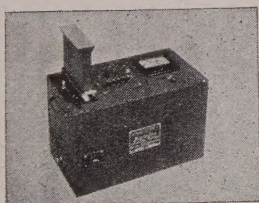
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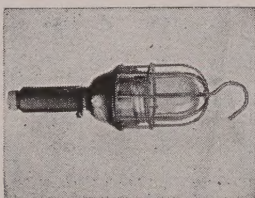
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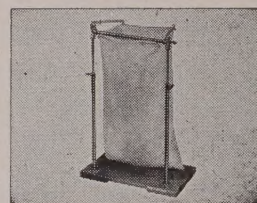
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**LAMP GUARD**

Listed as standard by Underwriter's Laboratories. Every necessary precaution has been taken in the manufacture of this Guard to make it safe for use in the presence of grain dust or inflammable materials. No. 386 lamp for 50 watt bulb. No. 308 lamp for 100 watt bulb. The above lamps do not include any cable.

**DUSTFOE RESPIRATOR**

No. 97—Approved by U. S. Bureau of Mines for lead dust and the following Type A dusts: flour, wood, cellulose, limestone, gypsum, coal, coke, charcoal and aluminum. Makes use of the positive acting U. S. Army type exhalation valve which allows for complete drainage of condensation. Rubber face cushion fits firmly to the aluminum face piece at all times. Extra filters available.

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The No. 114 Universal Bag Holder is provided with malleable iron jaws, practically unbreakable, as it is constructed mainly of soft steel. Quickly adjusted to any height or width of sack, released by a simple movement of the spring controlling the arm. Along the front of the frame is placed a bar for holding a shovel or basket to grade when the bag is filled. Weight 20 lbs.

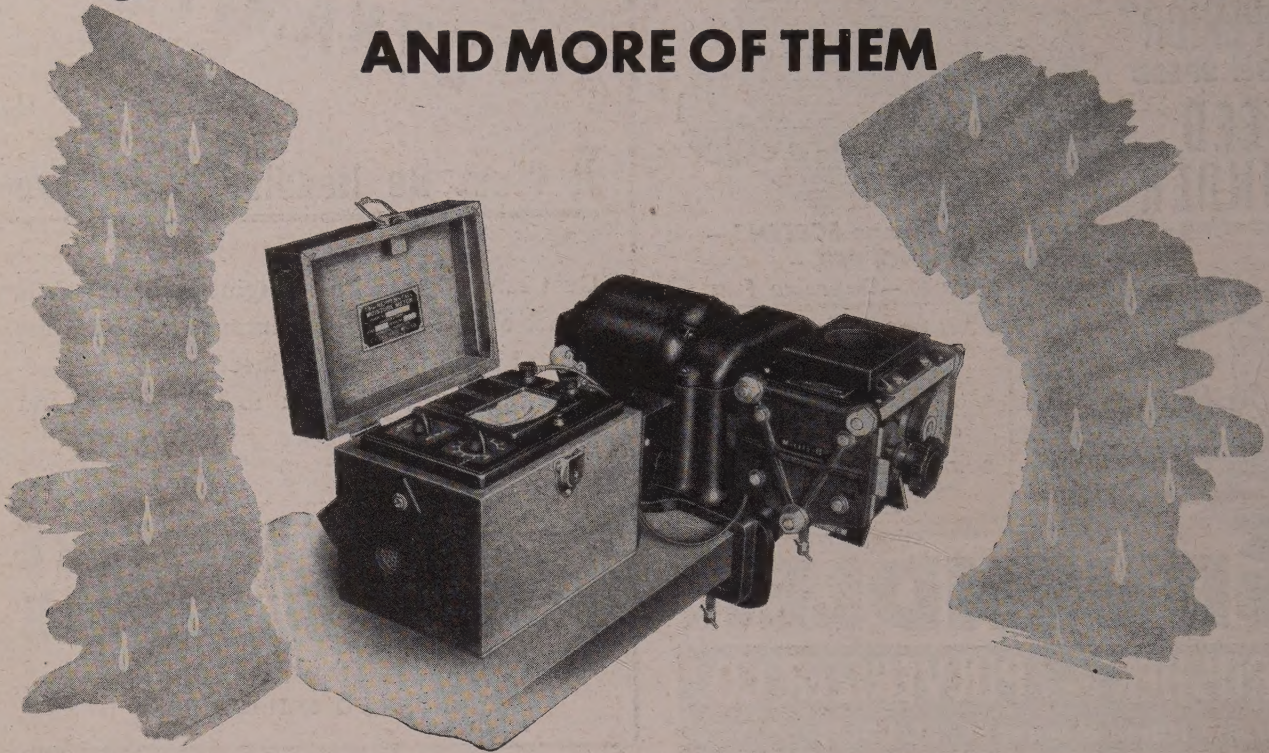
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The TAG-HEPPENSTALL Grain Meter is so simple to operate that you can literally make dozens of tests with it in the time required to make one test by older methods. More important still is the fact that the TAG Meter makes accurate tests day in and day out—time after time.

These two points are important because they mean closer control of moisture, elimination of spoilages that might occur if only a few tests were made.

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